THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,857—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

ALWAYS ASK FOR ZIG-ZAG BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
25th J'y	ARABIA	8001	.....	...
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6970	MOOLTAN	10500
8th "	CHINA	8950	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6400	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
1st March	MOREA	11900	.....	...
8th "	PERSIA	8500	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6400	MARMORA	10500
19th "	PARTHIA	7000	.....	...
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6900	MEDINA	12500
29th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	...
19th "	MALOJA	12000	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6900	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6900	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8500	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA" 7,900 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 19th MARCH 1913, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rate.
To Marseilles	Rs. 594 or	Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or	Rs. 742-8
To London	" 627 or	" 528	" 940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Cleopatra	1039	N. Chersich	1st Feb. 1913
Semiramis	3999	P. Parisich	15th Feb. "
Gablanz	8000	...	1st Mar. "
Hasberg	3979	S. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April "
Semiramis	3999	P. Parisich	16th April "
Gablanz	8000	...	1st May "
Hasberg	3979	S. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	6045	P. A. Lova	23th Mar.
Austria	7553	G. Raicich	23th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750	
To London via Trieste	" 579 to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903 to	1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525	
To London via Trieste	" 429 to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 683 to	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675	
To London via Trieste	" 529 to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 832 to	986*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nationale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7533	D. Cosulich	9th Feb. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO, Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
President	3310	Schutt	3rd Feb. 1913
Kaiser	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via

Kasara ...1195 Thurs. 23rd Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Dwarka...1695 Friday 24th Jan. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2134 Mon. 27th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Kasara", 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd Jan., calling at Muscat, Busaire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Bankura", 3,159 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

S.S. "Palamcotta," 3,413 tons, on Thursday, 23rd January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A steamer on or about 25th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

21st January, 1913.

GRINDLAY & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
†Marton Hall	4327	24 Jan.	... ...
City of Paris	9200	... ...	25 Jan.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	6415	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6521	3 March	1 March
City of Karachi	5366	15 "	.....
City of Athens	5594	... ...	18 "
City of Marseilles	8810	... ...	5 April
City of Vienna	4672	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6375	15 "	14 "
City of Bisnore	5973	.....	23 "
†City of Agra	4803	4 May	.....
*City of Birmingham	7473	7 "	5 May
*City of Sparta	5418	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	6551	.....	21 "
City of York	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.
† These are "B" class steamers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	857	432	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares mentioned include Free Passage by B. I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

1913 BOONS 1913.

Now in use at our Works.

A NEW 5 ROLLER NAPERY MACHINE,

Which irons and glazes

COLLARS.

(As used by the leading laundries of England and America).

Besides our Patent Collar Curler turns the Collars leaving room for the tie to slip round.

Saves cent per cent in wear and tear.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COY.,

Dry Cleaning, Dyeing & Electric Finishing Works, 2/14 Hummum St., Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shiply and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M PETIT, Bart,
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

GROTRIAN STEINWEG.

The fame of this old established Piano Firm is the outcome of the lifework of three generations of the Grotrian Steinweg family and we solicit your kind interest in these magnificent

GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

FAVOURED By the Royal Courts of Europe.

USED At most of the leading conservatoires, Musical Acadamies and Institutes.

TESTIFIED For Excellence by,

Von Bülow.	Lamond.
Brahms.	Paderewski.
Henselt.	Reisenauer.
Liszt.	Rummel.
Rubinstein.	Risler.
Clara Schumann.	Sapellinkoff.
d'Albert.	Sauer,
Stavenhagen	&c., &c.

We courteously invite comparison. As these Pianos are specially extra strong and built for the Tropics.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO, ORGAN and MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Zurich

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombassa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGES, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD, BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised.	Rbls.	55,000,000
do. subscribed.	"	45,00,0,00
		100,000,000=say £4,745,000
do. subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt.		3,500,000=say £ 455,000
Kouping Taels.		
Reserve Funds..	Rbls.	23,300,000=say £2,456,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—41, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Jalcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Ohafoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all description of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON, Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p.a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed when does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,300,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilolo	Pukat
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchwang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Peking	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Liaoyang	Tiehling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

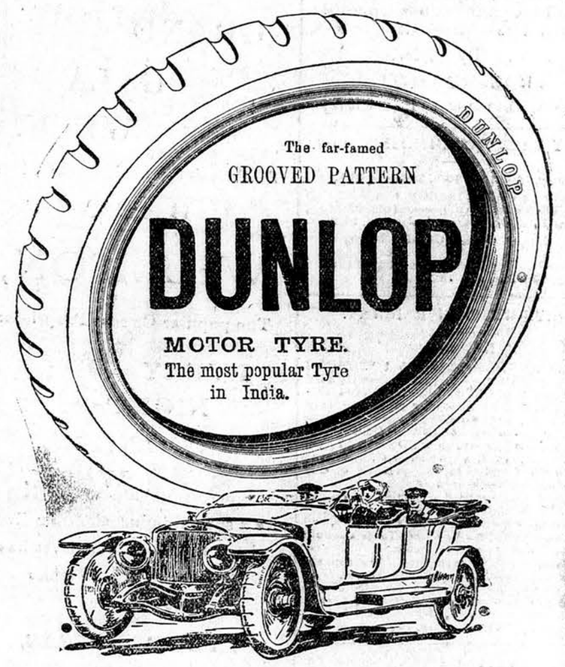
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



The Dunlop Grooved Pattern Motor Tyre is constructed scientifically by experts. Immense strength in the casing; symmetrical shape for speed and resilience; thick tread of the finest rubber ensuring durability.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street; CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane; MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—(Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)
GATEAU IDEAL—(Cream Pastry Cake.)
GATEAU FLAMANDE—(Lemon and Almond Cake.)
GATEAU SUBLIME—(Very light apricot-flavoured Cake.)
GATEAU St. HONORE—(Whipped-cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325. Telegram.—MONGINI, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

EXPIRATION OF LEASE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the office of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd., is REMOVED to Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, where all communications from this date should be addressed.

By Order,
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES, (BIG MEETING), 1913.

February, 12th, 15th, 19th, 22nd and 26th.

OWNERS are REMINDED that SECOND ENTRIES Bombay Races, (Big Meeting), CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 21st January, 1913.

J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 20th January, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "TENDER FOR PETROL" are invited for the SUPPLY of 22,000 gallons of PETROL in drums of 4 gallons each, during 12 months, commencing 15th February, 1913, and will be received by the Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha), up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1913, at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present.

The Petrol will be ordered as required in weekly, fortnightly or monthly instalments.

No particular form of Tender is necessary, and Tenders can be submitted by letter. Tenders should specify the Brand of Petrol they offer.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or part of a Tender, or to assign any reasons for non-acceptance of a Tender and can reject the whole or any part of a Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 11th January, 1913.

WARNING.

INFRINGEMENTS of my CAMEL LABEL used on Brandy exported by me to India, having been brought under my notice, I have to give notice that I am the owner of a Camel device as applied to Brandy, and have used such device as my trade mark in British India for many years past.

Any wrongful use of my said device of the Camel, or of the word "CAMEL," in respect of Brandy will be restrained by the Law Courts.

Information on the subject may be sent to me to Barbezieux, France, or to Messrs. John A. GIBBONS and Co., International Patent and trade mark offices 38 Great Tower Street, London, E. C.

F. H. BROWN,
33 Cours du Xave des Chartrons,
BORDEAUX,
FRANCE.

Messrs. D. P. BATHA and Co.,
Agents,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

THE GOVERNMENT of the United Provinces are CLOSING DOWN the ROORKEE WORKSHOPS, at Roorkee, on the 31st March, 1913. Offers are invited from firms desirous of taking over the shops as a going concern. The shops cover an area of thirty-one acres of land and consist of a Foundry, Machine, Fitting and Erecting and Blacksmiths' Shops, Carpenters and pattern makers Shops, Store yard Mathematical Instrument Shops, etc. The shops are equipped with new steam plant (3 Marshall Engines totalling 200 H. P.) all practically as good as new.

A plan of the shops and land and complete lists of Machinery Tools and Plant, and establishment will be supplied on application. Intending purchasers can inspect the shops at any time on application being made to the Superintendent.

W. G. WOOD,
Secretary to Government United Provinces,
Public Works Department, B. & R. Branch

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi for the construction of the NEW PORT TRUST OFFICES, at Karachi.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained on any office day during office hours at the office of the Undersigned, on payment of Rs. 15 (fifteen only) per form. Particulars can also be obtained and plans inspected at the said office at the said times.

Rates must be clearly and correctly monied out in the Amount column provided for the purpose and Totals and Grand Totals correctly stated. If these conditions are not complied with the Tender will be rejected.

Teaders must be under sealed covers superscribed "Teader for New Port Trust Offices," must be addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Port Trust Office, Karachi, and must reach him before 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on the 1st March, 1913.

The Trustees will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The successful Tenderer will have to enter into a formal agreement and to place a deposit of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand only).

By Order,
GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.
Chief Engineer's Office, Manora, 16th Jan., 1913.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25 Marine Lines, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

MAIDANIA.

COMMENCING FROM TO-NIGHT,

GRAND GALA WEEK.

Testimonial Benefit tendered to

BERT

WILLISON,

The popular Circus Proprietor

EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

As a special inducement for Everybody to visit Maidania, it has been arranged to make One Charge of

EIGHT ANNAS,

which will admit to the

CIRCUS

and

ALL SIDE SHOWS,

and will include a

PRIZE COUPON

for a Handsome Portable Piano.

Special amusements for

THIS WEEK ONLY

As. 8. Combined Coupons obtainable at Main Gates, As. 8.

See Handbills for Further particulars.

Circus performances 6-30 & 9-30

SATURDAY, 25th JANUARY,

BOBBIE BURNS' NIGHT.

SPECIAL SCOTCH PROGRAMME.

SCOTCH MUSIC.
SCOTCH DINNER.

Admission Garden Restaurant. As 8.
Come and Join Your Friends
Everybody's doing it.

GAUHAR JAN,

The Queen of Indian Songstresses, will appear for a short season in the Durbar Shamiana, which has been created in the Ladies' Tea Garden.

A unique opportunity to see the most

FAMOUS INDIAN SINGER,

GAUHAR JAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT,

WON THROUGH WAITING:
THE BOY TRAINER.
WHOSE HAT'S THIS?

LA GRANJA:
WIGS, WIFFLES AND WIDOW.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; & 10 to 11-30 P. M.

MAKE A NOTE OF THIS

WILLISON'S

TENTED SHOWS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 23rd,

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE,
in aid of the
MASONIC CHARITIES
under distinguished Patronage

A Recherche Programme has been specially prepared for this auspicious occasion.

Book Seats early at the Circus Office,
MAIDANIA. MAIDANIA.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
By Arrangement with Mr. BANDMANN.

THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD

Will be performed by
BOMBAY AMATEURS,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD SYDENHAM,
in aid of the
LADY CLARKE LEAGUE of MERCY ENDOWMENT FUND,
on
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY,
31st JAN., FEB. 1st, 3rd and 4th.
By kind permission
H. E. the GOVERNOR'S BAND
will form the Orchestra.
Prices:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1.
Boxes 30, 25, 20, and 15.

PLEASE NOTE:—That Tickets issued for Jan. 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th, will not admit for the forthcoming performances, but must be exchanged at ROSE'S. The previous plans are cancelled.

Plan at S. ROSE & Co.

FAREWELL CONCERT
OF
THE FAMOUS RUSSIANS
LEO, JAN AND MISCHEL

CHERNIAVSKY

VIOLIN, PIANO, CELLO

Said by Prof. ANER to be
"The Greatest LIVING TRIO"
OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.

TOWN HALL.
ONLY ON
SATURDAY, 8TH FEB.
Plan now open at
S. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving Pictures, THURSDAY, Feb 20th. For prospectus and particulars apply PROF. O.V. MULLER, M. A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

STEREO-PRISM BINOCULARS

"MIRACLE" ×12
"TOURIST" × 8

Extra large field, Brilliant Definition, perfect Workmanship,

LIGHT WEIGHT AND PORTABILITY

Highest Finish Unequalled for Military, Naval, and sporting purposes in Superior Quality leather sling cases.

Rs. 135. Rs. 75.

ALSO

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, POWERFUL OPERA GLASSES,

BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES,
etc.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CAN BE HAD OF

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7 Hornby Row,
Opp. Govt. Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOPHOCLES' IMMORTAL TRAGEDY

ELECTRA

Produced in Magnificent Pictures.

A SEQUEL TO "THE FALL OF TROY"
"THE ATTEMPT ON THE SPECIAL."

A thrilling picture-play showing how a brave girl saves a wole train from being robbed, and herself has a marvellous escape from death.

OUR NEW PROGRAMME.

1. TARRIEN THE YOUNGER..... (Comic.)
2. ATTEMPT ON THE SPECIAL..... (Drama.)
3. LEA AS SUFFRAGETTE ..... (Comic.)
4. ELECTRA ..... (Star Film.)
5. ROMEO TURNS BRIGAND ..... (Delightfully Coloured.)
6. BETTY AT SCHOOL..... (Screamingly funny.)

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

CHARNI ROAD. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

THE PERIL OF THE ORIENT.

The abiding peril of the orient is FEVER and its attendant dangers.
At the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA,
take Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills,
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day, Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 38 CASES of ASSORTED AND CHOICE FANCY JAPANESE GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATIONS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the 1st floor of the house on the corner of Hummum St. and Meadows St., and opposite the shop of Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, jewellers, a consignment of 38 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex s.s. "Totomi Maru," consisting of satsume teasets, plates, cloissonne vases, old brassware, bronzeware, screens, hanging pictures, lacquered frames and trays, oil-paintings, Jardineers, wall-hanging cotton screens, crape goods, and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentation and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The same is on view.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 23rd January.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Marine Lines, near the Church Gate Railway Station, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, mahogany screw telescope, dining table, dining chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner waggons, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, lined rich plush velvet, handsome cabinets, marble and tiled top drawing-room tables and teapoys, iron English bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, windproof lamps, carpets, and table ornaments, 35 volumes Encyclopedia Britannica, 9th Edition with English stand, Jost fan, icebox, and iron stove, etc., the property of Captain E. P. Cudlip, R. A., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 455 F. P. BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1913, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Colaba Cotton Green, behind the Exchange and close to the Pumping Station, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:

About 455 F. P. Bales, Western Cotton, belonging to Messrs. Rallí Bros., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPING OLD WOOD, IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from the Superintendent, Bombay Port Trust Docks, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 24th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., at the Victoria and Prince's Docks premises.

A quantity of grain sweeping old wood, iron, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Doctor Street.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th January, 1913, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Auction on the premises by order of the surviving mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr Abdoolally Hakimjee Pagiwalla, the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of July, 1910.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land admeasuring 206 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 345, Collector's New No. 7625, Old Survey No. 1024, and New Survey No. 4391, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 7022, and Street No. 143-147, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Essabhoy Ebrahimji and now of Abdoolabhoy Hooseinally, on or towards the West by the said Shaik Abdool Doctor Street, on or towards the North by the property of Essabhoy Ebrahimji, and on or towards the South by the Khara Tank Road, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff, Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys to the mortgagee at their Office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF INDIAN CHINESE AND JAPANESE EMBROIDERY.

Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1913, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), a consignment of Indian Chinese and Japanese silk and linen embroidery, consisting of linen drawn thread bed covers, table and teapoy covers, pillow cases, cushions, Cashmere embroidered curtains, Chinese skirts, coats, centre-pieces, tray covers, Japanese kimons, grass-cloth teapoy covers, bed covers, silk pieces, and Chinese silverware.

Goods are on view.

SALE OF A LARGE CHAWL FOR DEMOLITION AND FOR REMOVING DEBRIS AT PAREL, SOPARI BAUG ROAD NEAR OLD TRAM TERMINUS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the owner, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th day of January, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises at Parel, Sopari Baug Road, near old Tram Terminus.

A one storeyed large chawl, bearing Municipal Nos. 1, 5 and 7A for removing the Debris on demolition.

The chawl was built only 5 years ago, and is built on an area 1,500 square yards.

The conditions of sale may be obtained of the Undersigned and will be read at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th January, 1913, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clarke house, Wodehouse Road, Fort, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without armchairs, sideboard dumbwaiters, drawing-room chairs, one upright cottage piano by Justice Browne, London, one set Encyclopedia Britannica, ornaments, cabinets, carpets, History of Famous Literature, set of the Historian History of the world, a small Billiard table, bookcases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, bentwood chairs, office tables, book presses, one lot books, one rubber-tyred O. Spring Victoria, one dogcart, and a waler horse, etc., etc., the property of R. Maidment, Esq., Assistant Collector of Customs.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st January, 1913.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS, for the world-known "Blathner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—if of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred; 8½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (if printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 5 per 1,000) 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 4½ per thousand (if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 419, care of Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH HONEY.

Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs. tin 1/9, two 3/-, taree 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One doz. case 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,559,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

BANK STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the I. P. Mission Training College for Women, a properly qualified ASSISTANT, male or female. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to

Miss SCROGGIE,
Zenana Mission House,
Ahmedabad.

WANTED, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Government Service. Pay Rs. 40. Apply for particulars to

SERVICE SECURING AGENCY,
Delhi.

WANTED, in Apollo Bunder or neighbourhood FLAT for two Englishmen, furnished or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars and rent to Box No. 791, care of The "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE, AN EXPERIENCED Eurasian or English SHORTHAND LADY TYPIST. Apply stating salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Female) to LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Experience Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart FOREMAN BINDER, speaking English. Apply with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., otherwise no application will be entertained to Box No. 595, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALA,
Worli.
Telephone No. 2270.

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of latest style and choice pertaining to Gent's wear is just unpacked and stored and the undersigned cordially invite personal visits of all their kind patrons and the public in general.

The collections in steel, canvas and Leather Trunks, Gladstone, Kits and Hand Bags, Holdalls, Rugs and Mauds, Cashmere Tweed and Venitions, Hats, Hosiery and Shirts in most attractive qualities and the prices very moderate.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHER.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
No. 1, SITARAM BUILDING.
Near, Crawford Market, Bombay.

PAINTS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
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Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

[MONDAY EVENING.] [20TH JAN., 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
12 Boxes Gold Bulls.	1,53,600	Freemantle	National Bank
Small Sovs.....	7,50,000	do.	do
2 Parcels silver	103	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 17th Jan., 1913.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	38	45,020
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	30	45,600

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 5 1-2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-16d. T.T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Mar.
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 1-4
Shanghai "	...210 1-4
Japan "	...148 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened steady at 95 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement and remained at this price during the day with a moderate business doing. At the close there are buyers at the opening rates.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 1 0	buyers.
Settlement	" 95 1 0	"

BULLION:—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed steady and unchanged at 29 for ready and 29 1-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 63. The local market almost unchanged from Saturday's closing rates and has remained steady during the day with only a small business passing. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23 15 0
Australian "	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	"	72 5 0
1st Settlement	"	72 7 0
2nd Settlement	"	73 0 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	"	81 11 0
1st Settlement	"	81 13 0
2nd Settlement	"	82 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

On Saturday the New York market closed 7 and 11 points lower for futures, but in New Orleans the decline was more pronounced and amounted to 20 and 21 points. It is difficult to account for the continued drop in prices, and private telegrams give no information of importance on the subject. In the local market, though prices opened easier than Saturday's close, rates keep compartively high. Good Broach was done early in the day at Rs. 312, and later on advanced to Rs. 313. A moderate business was done in contracts for March Oomras, and also in settlements for January delivery. At the close the market is quiet but steady, in spite of a weak Liverpool opener, and rates are as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	324	March.
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	312	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	329	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	326	"
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	"	321	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	317	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	287	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	278	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	271	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	261	Jan.
Sawginned Dharwar	"	321	Apl.-May.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone		Easy
Estimated Sales		8,000 bales.
Total Imports		19,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Jan.-Feb. 6·43 —12	Feb.-Mar. 6·43 —11	Mar.-Apr 6·41 —12
Apr.-May. 6·40 —12	May-June. 6·38 —12	June-July. 6·36 —12
July-August. 6·33 —12	Aug.-Sept. 6·24 —10	Sept-Oct. 6·12 —08

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	7 13 0
Apl-May	"	8 11 6

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	Rs.	8 5 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	"	7 10 0	B T
Yellow " "	"	8 1 0	"

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs.	59 0 0
Mimbara	"	60 8 0
Black Kutni	"	49 0 0
Red Khandwa	"	54 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 12 0 B T

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	39 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	26 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	47 8 0
Small	"	46 8 0

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 3 R T
White Delhi Apl.-May	"	5 8 9 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,705
Bank of India	66
Eastern Bank	94
Indian Specie	70 1-4

MILLS.

David	492
Kohinoor	795
Manockji Petit	3,105
New Great Eastern	266 1-4
Standard	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	185
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	181
Bombay S N Ordy	265
Colaba Land and Mill	1,520

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	577 1-2
Ahmedabad Prantej	700

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m., Saturday:—

Cotton	17,574	bales.
Wheat	5,922	cwts.
Linseed	330	"
Rapeseed	87	"
Gingellyseed	15,825	"
Poppyseed	519	"
Groundnuts	9,643	"
Castorseed	4,351	"
Rice	4,765	"
Myrabollams	3,350	"
Cottonseed	21,956	"
Mowrascod	6	"
Gram	6,017	"
Joowar	409	"
Maize	nil	
Barley	539	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	10,000
Tone of Market	Steady—Quiet

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool—

Futures.	Latest closing	To-days opening.
Jan.-Feb.	6·55	6·45
Feb.-Mar.	6·54	6·44
Mar.-Apl.	6·53	6·43
Apl.-May	6·52	6·42
May-June	6·50	6·40
June-July	6·48	6·38
July-Aug.	6·45	6·35
Aug.-Sept.	6·34	6·24
Sept.-Oct.	6·21	6·11

Prices at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 18th Jan. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 11th Jan. 1913:—

Liabilities.	Jan. 11. Rs.	Jan. 18. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,10,41,769	1,10,66,824
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	11,16,08,769	11,27,64,425
Post Bills	6,027	5,377
Sundries	18,71,357	16,97,529
	14,51,27,922	14,61,34,155
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,97,21,998	1,92,71,933
Other authorised Securities	7,97,013	7,97,013
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,13,87,365	2,26,75,125
Loans do. do.	3,64,79,642	3,85,84,233
Bills discounted and purchased	2,84,27,087	2,61,04,520
Dead Stock	2,80,482	2,80,282
Stamps	7,101	6,917
Bullion	7,17,787	6,78,259
Balances with other Banks	13,41,877	12,84,537
Sundries	3,43,690	2,87,746
Cash	3,56,73,930	3,62,13,560
	14,51,27,922	14,61,34,155

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the list of Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1912-1913:—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In Jan. 1913.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	19,94,000	20,19,050	25,050	.....
In Jan. 1913				
Bombay	15,87,000	Nil	.....	15,87,000
Total	35,81,000	20,19,050	.....	15,81,950

Ten Sales of Bengal Opium and Eight Sales of Malwa Opium.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate
To end of Jan. 1913.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	28569000	43369610	15300610	.....
To end of Jan. 1913.				
Bombay	14563650	19538906	4975256	.....
Total	43132650	63408516	20295866	.....

a There were no bidders for Bengal certified Opium at the sale of the 7th instant and also there were no bidders of Malwa opium at the sale of 8th instant.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TOURS THROUGH INDIA.

TOURS MAY BE ARRANGED and TICKETS ISSUED to THE PRINCIPAL CITIES of INTEREST TO ANY RAILWAY STATION in INDIA.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS (third class for servants) issued for single and return journeys, with the usual free allowance of luggage. Single Journey Tickets available for two months, Return Tickets for eight months.

Break of Journey at Intermediate Stations allowed.

For further particulars and Tickets, apply to the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th Jan., 1912, as compared with the statement of 7th Jan. 1912:—

Liabilities.	Jan. 7. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 14. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,85,00,000 0 0	1,85,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head office	2,18,74,875 11 10	2,22,66,420 12 2
Other Deposits, &c	16,73,03,355 12 3	16,90,36,128 5 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	15,72,570 7 4	16,39,204 8 9
Sundries	15,81,955 4 7	12,21,952 10 5
	23,08,32,757 5 0	23,26,69,706 4 7
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,09,46,275 0 0	2,09,33,915 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	91,04,023 0 0	86,81,933 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do	4,18,37,681 6 2	4,24,48,963 7 6
Bills discounted, &c	3,31,10,215 10 2	3,61,86,557 4 0
Balances with other Banks	17,97,759 4 6	18,70,394 3 11
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	24,92,751 6 5	24,73,412 13 9
Stamps	12,729 15 8	13,905 10 7
Sundries	7,19,264 3 10	6,18,745 1 1
	16,75,37,350 3 7	16,63,83,912 14 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	6,32,95,407 1 5	6,62,85,793 5 9
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	23,08,32,757 5 0	23,26,69,706 4 7

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	27,807	Decrease.
Government at Branches	4,18,952	Increase.
Other Deposits	17,32,773	Do.
Post Bills	66,634	Do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	4,34,460	Decrease.
Loans	6,11,182	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	6,39,446	Do.
Mercantile Bills	19,23,658	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	14,58,965	Increase.
Do. at Branches	15,31,722	Do.

Percentage 34·13.

BOMBAY BURMA CORPN.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 300 per share on 100 shares of Rs. 2,500 each, and Rs. 15 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each for the year ending 31st May 1912.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—3 bales cotton, M Bala; 148 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 45 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts maize, Sanday and Co; 92 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 18 bales wool, N Gaculdas; 1 bale wool, The Bombay Co; 10 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 20 bales wool, B Harbhain; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

Merton Hall s—300 bales cotton, and 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,250 tons manganesesore, K Nixon and Co; 26 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—24 cwts castorseed, A Chagla and Co; 10 hogsheads chutney, P K Jassawalla; 45 cwts reinglass, A Chagla and Co; 2 bales carpets, H Bakerbhoy and Co; 100 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 52 tons cottonseed, The Indian Cotton Oil Co Ltd; 150 cwts femegriseeds, J M Billimoria and Co; 50 bales hemp, J N. Kapadia and Co; 6 bales salted skins, Chambers and Co; 93 bales salted skins, Nizamudin and Co; 2 cases curtains 2 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla 150 cwt cuttle fish, P Meherally and Co; 115 bales skins and hides, W and Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lorddemande s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 12,500 cwts cotton seed, G Bhimjee.

Bassared s—2,000 cwts castorseed, 4,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—880 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwts nigersseed, a Blascheck and Co. 2,001 cwts gingelly seed, 998 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri 495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, G Bhimjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—910 bales cotton, 24,993 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 500 tons, manganese ore, The Sirajpur Syndicate; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Ebjee Oomersey; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 999 cwts gingellyseed Sewji Cooverjee and Co; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 2,000 cwts groundnuts B S Lloyd and Co.

Caethness s—1,100 tons manganese ore, The Central India M Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Asturtum s—330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 644 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 385 bales cotton, M Nuthoobhoy and Co; 7 cwts animal guts, A D Meyer; 800 cwts horns, G Mohamed 2,200 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Asterturm s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,010 cwts gingelly seed, G Bhimjee; 1,000 cwts nigersseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Roxburg s—1,000 cwt castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 60 cwt cashewnuts, R Jeswandas and Co; 300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Merton Hall s—6,900 cwts wheat 2,000 cwts castorseed, 5,998 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 312 cwts gunny J Nurbheram and Co; 2,100 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri 4,004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Scindia s—12 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,031 cwts gingellyseed G Bhimjee.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—400 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 3,502 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 1,200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts gum, K Fazulbhoy.

Wakasa Maru s—1,000 bales twist D Sasson a nd Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—200 bales twist, M M Esabhoy, 1,000 bales twist, S J David and Co; 220 bales twist, S J David 525 bales twist D Sassoon and Co

FOR KOBE.

Harunasan Maru s—2,400 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 100 bales cotton, M B Deshdasti, 100 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, J A, Begbie and Co. 1,000 bales cotton, J J Kaisha 100 bales cotton, The Man Mofussil and Co; 100 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LONGWORTH—January 17, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, Daniel Longworth, Senior Secretary and Manager of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, Limited.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MOULE—January 5, at Falam, Chin Hills, the wife of Captain H. E. Moule, 4th Gurkhas, of a son.

LYSTER—January 8, at Meerut, the wife of Captain C. J. H. Lyster, Supply and Transport Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Dr. Dubash's Lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 6-30 p. m.

Coronation Cinematograph, Sandhurst-road.

Alhambra Cinematograph, Junction of Parel and Sandhurst roads.

"Maidania," 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.

Parashramrao's Circus near Phul Gully, 9-30 p.m.

Willison's Tented Shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim:—"A sound mind in a sound body." Dr. Playfair.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-30	16-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-30	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab	...	*
do do for Calcutta	...	*
do do for Madras	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)	.....	12-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonser, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March	Florentiner ..... J. Furcik
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Polka (Cornet Solo)	The Star of England ..... J. Farrell
Grand Selection	Mariana ..... Wallace
Dance	Moonlight ..... F. Fisek
Selection	The Sunshine Girl ..... Rubens
Valse	The Quaker Girl ..... Monckton

MASKATI DISPENSARY.—Number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa-road of Surat, in the month of December, men 2,816; women 2,217 and children 1,953; Total 6,986.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaon, on Thursday, at 6-15 p. m., when Mr. Daniel Jones, M.A., Lecturer on Phonetics at University College, London, will deliver an address on "Spelling Reform."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for of Lamu, Mombasa Ibo, Coindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Konig" will be closed at the General Post office at 3 p.m., on Wednesday the 22nd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer. Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra s.s. "Palamcotah" will be closed at the General Post office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 23rd instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DR. DUBASH'S LECTURE.—The opening lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dayan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.), to-day, by Dr. K. M. Dubash, F.R.C.S. The topic selected for the evening is "Tuberculosis" and other diseases causing the terrible Infantile Mortality depending partly on the bad milk-supply of Bombay. The lecture will be illustrated with about 40 lantern slides, vividly portraying the defects in the milk-supply, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, as usual.

CALENDARS FOR 1913.—January produces its usual crop of calendars. Among the specimens that adorn our walls and furniture is the familiar one issued by the Chamber of Commerce in the usual form, showing the year at a glance, with the dates of holidays in red. The South British Insurance Company's calendar, to stand or hang, is a useful device containing cards for daily manipulation by the intelligent hamal. The Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency issue a wall-pocket bearing an appropriate picture in colours of horses gazing at a passing automobile. A neat tear-off block is below. Messrs. W. H. Thorne and Co.'s little stand-up calendar of bronzed metal, with a cameo-like inset of something resembling a Gainsborough Duchess forms a dainty ornament for the writing-desk. The Empire of India Life Assurance Co's wall card shows a month at a time, white figures on red, against a grey back. Messrs. Roneo, Limited, have a tear-off block affixed to an effective chromo picture.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 3rd Jan. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1912 to 3rd Jan. 1913.	For week ending 3rd Jan. 1913.	Total from 1st April 1911 to 3rd Jan. 1912
Vessels piloted into harbour.	21	956	26	914
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	25	949	31	922
Vessels transported	22	699	24	608
Vessels attended to	2	76	1	52
Vessels warped	1	57	1	39

THELMA stands for all that is good in perfume. Delightfulodor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THELMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you —MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S Crawford Market, Bombay.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Captain Pottes of the Salvation Army Depot at Bapatla has invented an automatic fly-shuttle loom.

The Indian Cavalry Polo Tournament, the Tent-pegging Tournament, and Indian Cavalry Steeplechases will all be held at Dholi during the second half of February.

It is understood that Lord Nicholson has defferred his departure from India until the end of March. This looks as if the report of the Army committee will not be concluded for some little time.

A Lahore telegram states that the Orient Bank of India, Lahore, have received a telegram from Mr. Ameer Ali associating himself with its movement for selling Moslem loan bonds for Turkey in India payable without interest ten years after date.

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be held at the rooms of the Chamber at 3 p.m. on Friday February 28th, to receive the Report, to pass the Accounts, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward.

Major Blakeway, C. I. E., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, has been appointed an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. This is the first time the Frontier Province has been represented in the Council.

The following teams have entered for the Cooper, Allen Polo Tournament at Cawnpore:—the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 2nd Lancers, 8th Cavalry, 36th Jacob's Horse, and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. The tournament opens on the 20th instant.

It is notified in the current "Punjab Gazette" that a piece of land, one-third of an acre in extent, is to be acquired by Government for the extension of the Lahore Medical College and Mayo Hospital for the King Edward Memorial. The land in question lies between Rattan Chand's Serai, Hospital-road, Railway-road, and Jhind-road.

Mr. P. F. Warner, writing recently to a Ceylonese sportsman, suggested that, in view of the coming visit of an M. C. C. cricket team to India, Ceylon should get into communication with the M. C. C. authorities and make a request that the visiting team should spend a fortnight in Colombo.

We hear that some of the local jute mills are feeling the shortage of coal supplies very acutely, says the "Englishman." They have not, like some of the other mills, stocked in coal. Shortage of wagons is, of course, at the root of the trouble, but the East Indian Railway has brought in more coal into Calcutta during the past year than they did in the previous year. The increase in the coal imports may, however be explained by the fact that the jute mills abandoned the short-time system obtaining in 1911 the following year and now are working six days in the week.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" telegraphed on the 9th instant, as follows:—"At the wedding of Mr. Charles Henry McCallum, eldest son of H. E. Sir Henry McCallum to Miss Grace Dorothy Nairne, at St. Mary's Church, Baldock, Canon Nairne gave away his daughter. The Revs. Alexander Nairne and Basil Phillips officiated, and there were five bridesmaids. Captain Hope, of the Highland Light Infantry, was best man. The reception took place at the Baldock Town Hall. Afterwards the bride and bridegroom motored to London, "en route" for Switzerland, for the honeymoon.

The Trustees of the British Museum have acquired a manuscript of the "Fada'ih Albatiniyah," an account of the doctrines of the Karmathians, Ismailis, and other esoteric and unorthodox sects of Mahomedanism, by the famous theologian Muhammad ibu Muhammad al-Ghazzali. This is apparently a unique Arabic MS., as no other copy is on record. In it the author systematically sets forth the doctrines of the various sects and refutes them. The work is of great significance, as it supplies an account of these sects, some of which are very important. The present MS. was copied in A. D. 1266, and is perfect except for a fora-few pages at the beginning.

A message from Chandernagore, Bengal, says that a movement has been set on foot to establish a work of public utility as a tribute to the memory of the late Monseigneur Barthet, who laboured as parish priest for 26 years, and who left at his departure more than one moment to in the town of his zeal and industry. A strong Committee has been formed, composed of Indian and European inhabitants, and, given time, a successful issue is confidently expected by those concerned. Seeing that it is over a quarter a century since Father Barthet left these shores, the enthusiasm now being evoked speaks volumes for the fragrant memory in which the good Bishop was held by both the Indian and the European community.

The published itinerary of the Islington Commission must be taken, writes the "Pioneer," is as a tribute to the staying powers of the members, for the dates are so arranged as to give no breathing time for nearly four months on end, except such as will be possible on the voyage to and from Burma. Long and fatiguing railway journeys will have to be undertaken and a zig-zag course will be followed through India. Thus, Delhi will be visited in the third week of February, to permit of the evidence of members of the Government of India being taken; and then, instead of Lahore coming next in order, the Commissioners will make for Bombay, work back to Nagpur and Patna, and so to Luck. now at the end of March. Lahore will eventually be visited on the 9th April and ten days later will come the departure for home from Bombay. We have not calculated the thousands of miles that will be travelled by rail and by sea, but if Lord Islington and his colleagues are in robust health at the end of their travels we shall have great respect for their constitutions.

In a paragraph headed "Do Snipe Creed in "Ceylon Observer" says:—It is to question that is often asked, and one on which there appears to be a good deal of difference of opinion. We have received from a well know Mandampitiya resident a painted snipe which was handed to him last evening by a foreman in the Drainage Works at Madampitiya, who caught it when it was nesting on four eggs in the field adjoining the works a couple of hours previously. Unfortunately some Tamil podians had broken the eggs, which our informant was assured had well-formed young in them. The bird died during the night, but there seems to be no question as to the facts. On looking up Blandaford's volume on Birds in the "Fauna of British India" we find that, after mentioning that the painted snipe is found in Ceylon, he adds:—"The painted snipe is resident, though it moves about the country as it haunts dry or are ias ndated, and in parts of India it is only found in the monsoon."

It has been suggested that if the Royal Commission on the Services carries on its programme from now till April the members will have little time for relaxation, but possibly the Commission will not consider it essential that every member should sit "de die in diem". In any case says the "Civil and Military Gazette" we do not quite see the necessity for the Commission to hurry away to colder climes in the middle of April. Some of the Commissioners, it is true, have an adequate knowledge of Indian climatic conditions, but it would be a great misfortune if the others missed the opportunity that now offers. We cannot help thinking a prolonged experience of the Indian hot weather would be an invaluable aid to the formation of sound opinions on service questions. A fort-night in Allahabad in May, a similar period in Lahore towards the end of June, and at bad break in the rains on the top of them, would do more than reams of "manuscript eloquence" or recorded oral testimony to teach the British Commissioners the realities of life in the "Shiny East." Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, at any rate, might have a little more sympathy for "the sun-baked Civilian" after a personal experience of the long long Indian day, and the still longer night, of the plains hot weather. As it is not yet too late to alter the tour programme we commend thus suggestion to the Commission's consideration.

HIGH COURT—JAN. 21.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Chandavarkar.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposals.

35-12, 917-10 Payne, Haji Ahmed Hassam vs Essaji Tajbhai, Ardeshir.
36-12, 733-10 Manek, Vassanji Sojpal vs Damji Heerji, Ardeshir
45-12, 582-12 Dubash, Sadabai vs The Gresham Life Ass Society Ltd, Craigie
46-12, 693-11 Mulla Keshowji Devkaran vs Keshowji Cooverji, Dastur
48-12, 157-12 Manchesha, Joseph Abraham Pezarkar vs Sunbhai, Jehangir
43-12, 955.11 Bicknell, B D Contractor vs J K Irani, Mulla
44-12, 635.11 Ardeshir, J E Saklatvala vs Sadanand Ramkrishna, Bicknell
49.12, 12.12 Mehta, Gethibai vs Gomtibai, Hiralal
51.12, 167.06 Wadia, Keshowji Poonja vs Lalji Nansi Ladha, Ardeshir
52.12 Mulji, Manilal Nagindas vs Saroopchand Lakhmichand, Jamsetji
39.12, 998.08 S A Tyabji, Wasudew Krishnaya vs Narayandas Kanji, Little
54.12, 561.11 Vachha, Shridhar Gopinath vs Dhakoomal Kana Ram, Mulla
57-12, 725-12, Subnis, Abdulabhoy Hassanali vs Khatri Ismail Tyab, Umvala
60-12, 6-12 Ardeshir, Hankhbai widow vs Jamnabai widow, Shroff
62-12, 636-11 Edjelow, Shivnarayan Purbhulal vs Sada Pana a firm, Jamsetji.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Short Causes.

174-12 Shamrao, Sha Shobhanbhai Danja vs N H Belgaumwala, Ardeshir
581-12 Shamrao, Tribhowandas Parmanandas vs Shrimant Raja Bahadur Raghoji Rao Saheb Raja Bhonsle, Dhunjishaw
613-12 Madhowji, Umedbhai Ramdas vs Rayapoodi Venkatramayya and son
869-12 Surajmal and Co Vasantgam Khemchand vs Chunilal Chandanlal
1095-12 Daphtary, Bhawanji Velji vs K M Sumsudin and others
1142-12 Payne, Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs B M Hardey
1263-12 Dikshit, Keshowlal Chotalal vs Haribhai Vallabhai
1289-12 Vachha and Co, Jodhraj Snahiram vs Hernarayen Sulegram, Jamsetji
1306-12 Kanga, Tribhowan Ranchand vs Hirabhai Bapubhai, Dikshit
1310-12 Bhaisbanker, Maganlal Hargowandas vs Kallianji Shangibhai
1326-12 Ardeshir, Kanji Virami vs Hirji Raisey
1339-12 Patel Mulji Shivji vs Y J Sayani, Dubash
1341-12 Dastur and Co, Balkisandas Jekisancas vs Anandrao, Ramchandra
4-13 Nadirsha, N G Vasker vs S M Patel Dongre Undefended New Long Causes.
1208-12 Maneklal, Mathuradas Zinabhai vs The Katao Makarji, Spr and G Co
1222-12 In Person, T K Dewcarna vs T C Vallabaji Testamentary Suits.
29-12 Payne and Co, Abdulla Haji Mahomed Tar vs Noor Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Amin and D Long Causes.
217-11 Dubash, Gullamhoosein Ali vs R. D. Sethna, Forbes.
919-12 Mulji Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy vs Rahim Joosuf Payne.
966-12 Daphtary Odhavji Anandji vs Lalji Doongersey Tyabji,
967-12 Mulji The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Nani Tyabji.
735-11 Raghavaya Bai

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Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2 14
,, Empress Sweet, Vintage 1884	5 8
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Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3 0
,, ,, White do do	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)	2 15
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
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Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

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20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Safala, 3433 tons Captain F. Moth, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, etc. with a general cargo and 27 passengers.

The steamer Lord Ormonde 5533 tons, Captain R. Girwan will sail to-day for Hull Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. Company's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H.M. Cathbush sailed on Monday for Karachi via coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S.N. Company's steamer Gastein 2261 tons Captain M. Mareglia arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Fiume 1st January with a cargo of sugar and 12 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt R A Nugento.....R N Flag-ship
H M S Alert ....Comdr H C Somerville ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx .. ....Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —JAN. 20.

Arcadia	3513 Batcham	P & C Co
Baroda	1393 penny	Basrea 9-1 13 M M & Co
Barala	1899 Butter	M M and Co
Gord	750 Andreasen	F F C & Co
Lawoe	1917 Boon	Arab Stea Ltd
Loges	930 Manley	M M and Co
Liwedagon	1994 Creagh	
Marmaris	Comdr Muhlis	Turkish G Boat
Mozaffer	250 Nacoda	Persian Govt
Marieufels	3503 Slifens	W & A G & Co
Palamcotta	2207 Stockwell	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	698 Nacoda	
Saigon Maru	3311 Yamaguchi	N Y Kaisha
Saranac	3454 Gray	Standard Oil Co
Olav Tyndasy	2,499 Scott	J Finlay & Co
Wearbreck	2446 Thomson	

VESSELS IN DOCKS. JAN. 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Desc.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakasa Maru	3923	Nielsen			N Y Kaisha
B Chagda	3,951	Cunningham	Ant	24	
C.H. Besson	2763	Boxhall	Kchi	25-1	J F & Co
D&E Rakala	3360	Smith	Philadelphia		W & A G & Co
G Rosenel	993	Richardson	NF	NF	B P S N Co
K Caithness	2442	Ridland	Fort Said	31-1	W & A Graham & Co
N Hanlwen	2312	Tod	Philadelphia	18-1	J F & Co
N Iskra	2655	Miljara	Servola	22-1	S Smith & Co
O Kintail	2,253	Saunders			P M & Co
P Assertum	3,155	Maselias	Kchi	25-1	W & A G & Co
Q Haronasan Maru	18:5	Nagatsan	Kobe	26-1	M B Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Banca	3794	Potter	24-1		P & O Co
2 Scindia	8253	Kelso	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
4 Koing	3176	Caltzein	24-1		A Strandes & Co
5 Lord Ormonde	2538	Grivon	Hull	21-1	M M & Co
6 Canara	3,883	Phillips			M M & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersch	Triests	1-2	A Lloyd
8 Roxburg	2326	Harrison	Genoa	25-1	Morison & Co
9 City of Birmingham	4833	Mayall	Karachi	2f-1	Killick N & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	NF	P & O S N Co
12&13 Arabia	4093	Palmer	London		P & O Co
14 Kasara	505	King	Basreh	23-1	M M & Co
15 Gastein	2361	Mariglia	Trieste	25-1	A L S N Co
16 Mansuri	2042	Gore	Jeddah	21-1	B & P S N Co

M W P D

Davanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	23-1-13 Govt. Dock.
Urlana	3383	Roatt	15-1	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Gastein	Mareglia	Fiume, June 1

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Lhasa	Cuthush	Karachi etc
	Safala	Moth	Calcutta etc

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Monday :—
Steamer Lord Ormonde, Girwan, for Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Harunasan Maru, for Kobe, &c.
do Shwedagon, for Rangoon.
do Caithness, for Liverpool, &c.
do Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
do Merton Hall, (to arrive) for Liverpool, &c

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. s.s. "India" left Hongkong at 1 p.m on the 18th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. "Australien" left Aden for Bombay on the 19th instant and she is expected here on the 24th instant at 6 a.m.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Olympia" arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the evening of the 17th instant. And the same Co's s.s. "Elysia' left Liverpool for Bombay on the evening of the 18th instant. The same Co's s.s. "Castalia" outward bound passed Perim early morning on the 19th instant.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Scindia," Jan. 21.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Scindia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria dock on the night of the 21st instant with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-15 p.m. sharp ;—

TO LONDON.

Mrs Heilgers — Mr L Watson
Mr J Muirhead — Miss N Youngson

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs E Danks, child and nurse — Mrs Booth, Dr I Marsh

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Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 10 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 3 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 3 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 3 0	do.
do. do. 125° (in bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell oil or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No 909, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 21st January, 1913.

THE TREATMENT OF WITNESSES.

COMPLAINT, as we recently stated, is often made that the public are not sufficiently ready in India, particularly in the mofussil, to assist the police in the investigation and detection of crime. This is emphatically the point of view of the European resident, accustomed to Western methods and ways of life. The native Indian press, on the other hand, is practically unanimous in condemning the police, and in blaming them for the reluctance of the public. Without wishing to commit ourselves, we cannot help feeling that there is a good deal in the Indian point of view, and it will be of interest to survey the whole position of the witness in relation to Indian public and private life. In the first place the idea of being a witness in a Court of Law is repugnant to the Indian temperament. There is something to be ashamed of in it, mainly because in the middle ages, and even now, there were and are men whose services are for sale to anyone who wants an eyewitness. The professional witness is now probably rare, as his repeated reappearence in court would arouse cross-examination ; but it remains a melancholy, though incontrovertible fact that a very high proportion of witnesses, especially defence witnesses, are perjured, and that they are encouraged to perjure themselves not only by the parties whom they defend, but by the pleaders who examine them. For the law is after all primarily a money-making profession, and moral principles are not allowed to interfere too much with the amassing of cash. The result of the distressing freedom with which perjured evidence is given is the phenomenon above noted, namely the reluctance of the disinterested by-stander to assist the police, since he knows that his appearance in the case will at once give rise to the question—not, what does this man know,—but, why is this man giving evidence against the accused ? And he will be subjected to questions in cross-examination directed to showing first that he is a bad man, and secondly that he is an enemy of the accused. This brings us to our second main point in our consideration of the whole position of the witness, namely, his treatment in Court. The ordinary line of cross-examination adopted by the average pleader is first to ask questions of minute and trivial detail demanding the most exacting mental concentration, and then to end up with a number of pointed questions as to the witness' private life, and his relations with the party against whom, and the party for whom, he is giving evidence.

Section 146 of the Evidence Act allows questions to be asked for no other purpose than to injure the character of the witness, and so to shake his credit ; and although some protection is afforded by the following sections it is very slight. Moreover, even if a question is disallowed by the Court, it has nevertheless been asked, and what is worse, it is usually solemnly taken down in writing on the record, and formally ruled irrelevant, after a long argument between the Court and the vakil, so that the unhappy witness frequently leaves the Court with the doors of all his cupboard opened, and the skeletons dangling before the eyes of the world ; and yet, from the point of view of human nature, a man who has various skeletons to hide is no less likely to give true evidence than the most blameless and unctuous moralist. It must not be supposed that a witness in a criminal case has to appear only once at the Court house. The ordinary sequence of events in an important case would be something like this :—First day, two out of three accused appear, the third not having surrendered. Second day, all three accused present but the third accused asks for time to engage a pleader. Third day, accused notify their intention of moving the High Court for a transfer. Fourth day, case begins at last and three witnesses are examined. Fifth day, six more witnesses examined. Seventh day, remainder of prosecution witnesses examined, and charge framed. Eighth day, cross-examination begins, and continues for several days. Now on every one of these days the witness was present, say ten times, scattered over a month or six weeks. And on each of these days he gets only six annas subsistence allowance. He gets railway fare, and if the Court is generous, he gets some cart hire for road journeys. He is sure to be out of pocket. He has had to sit in the sun, or under some leafless tree in the Court compound, from 11 a. m. till 5 p. m. And finally he has, as described above, been held up to the scorn of the world and treated as probably perjured, even though actually truthful. The picture is perhaps strongly drawn, and the fate of the average witness will be less severe. He may even have had a leafy instead of a leafless tree to sit under. But there are many who suffer to the full the fate described, and it is the fate which all fear.

We alluded to the fact that the vernacular press blame the police for the reluctance of the public to assist them. And up to the present we have been criticising the treatment of witnesses by Courts and in Court. But it is true that the police are to blame also. There is frequently excessive delay in investigation. First one and then another officer arrives and each one calls all the witnesses afresh and examines them. Their evidence is taken down in writing but not given them to sign, and these documents frequently become the peg on which a harassing cross-examination is afterwards hung, when the case comes to court. Not content with taking their evidence themselves the police frequently carry off the witnesses bodily before a magistrate and get them to give their evidence there long before a case is ever committed. So that from the crime to the appeal a witness may have to make his statement five or even six times. Lastly, it cannot be denied that the police frequently bring false cases. Their work is judged largely by results,—namely, proportion of convictions obtained to cases committed,—so that a police officer will not only push up a true case which he thinks is too week for a conviction to be recorded, but will work up and doctor up an information which he knows to be false so long as he thinks that the case can be successfully carried through. Enough has been said to show that there is a certain amount of justification for the standpoint of the vernacular press. It is from that standpoint. It goes without saying that the public is to be blamed for its apathy, and especially those well-to-do and educated men who see crime going on and turn away their faces. Of course these remarks apply particularly to the districts, but not all the excuses that we have elaborated for these people can exonerate them for their neglect to secure the public comfort.

GOVERNMENT AS MANUFACTURER.

"WHAT is legitimate enterprise on the part of a State Government ?" is a question which is being discussed in the columns of the "Journal of Industry," the official organ of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures. Our contemporary puts the matter thus :—"A Socialistic Administration, pledged to the hilt to extend State ownership from brickyards to mining, was replaced by a Government elected to restore our politics to something approaching business sanity, and the question arises—was all the protestation against State ownership, and the claim for a fair field and no favour for private enterprise, so much sophistry from the platform ? The country refused the request of the Verran Ministry to be allowed to run brick and wood yards, and work alleged copper mines, and it is pertinent to enquire to what extent their successors are authorised to employ public funds in competing against taxpayers." This point of view was put by a deputation which waited upon South Australian Minister of Agriculture lately, but his reply is described as having been evasive and unsatisfactory. It was urged that, whatever call there may have been some years ago for the Government of the day to start a butter factory, that demand no longer existed—a fact proved by a Royal Commission, and now generally accepted. It was asserted that the Government were not justified in employing public funds for the purpose of entering into direct and active competition with reputable manufacturers, but the Minister did not agree with that view, contending, in effect, that expediency and principle were one and the same thing. So now those who are of another opinion on this important question are, as might be expected, attacking not only the Minister of Agriculture but the party he belongs to and declaring there to be no difference between a Labour Government pledged to State Socialism and a Liberal Ministry, who say they are in favour of keeping legitimate fields for private enterprise open. But Australia is a crude country, her administrators have crude ideas and even cruder methods of getting out of difficulties. And the Minister's unsatisfactory reply has led to the discovery of further grievancies of a type similar to that specifically complained of. When the Government of the day purchased Moorak Estate, Mount Gambier, there was a supply of valuable timber on the property suitable for making fruit cases. Not content with selling this timber at a reasonable price to private sawmills, the State started a mill, and one Government department agreed to make a present of the timber to another Government department which had started in business as a sawmiller. This, in face of the fact that private firms were prepared to purchase the timber. Obtaining their raw product for the proverbial song, it was an easy matter for the State sawmillers, working on capital provided by the public, paying no taxation and no rates, and not bothered with the necessity of preparing a balance-sheet showing a profit, to sell cases in competition with local firms. These matters of themselves are of little importance but a general principle is involved and Government competition with private enterprise should be avoided as much as possible in whatever country it may be. Complaints were common enough in India some time ago, but they are less now since Government began to encourage the investment of Indian capital in Indian enterprise.

MR. F. H. BROWN AND THE INDIAN STUDENT.

WE are not impressed by Mr. Brown's article in the *Edinburgh Review* on the subject of Indian students. It is characterised by general statements of a sweeping character, which will be found very difficult to justify, and it leaves out of account some rather obvious points of detail. Mr. Brown, in the first place, held that great injury had been done already to the interests of Indian culture by long years of neglect of the problems, which the India Office is now grappling. With this we cannot agree. Some delay, which is not entirely unpardonable, there may have been ; but "long years of neglect" is a phrase which exaggerates the circumstances. In the first place, it has to be remembered that the evils which have called for redress were exceptional, growing up under circumstances, which were also exceptional. Further, that any attempt to deal with them raised questions of personal discipline and control so closely connected with the principle of the liberty of the subject, that a government, to which that principle is especially dear, might be expected to approach it with diffidence. It was not likely that any action would or could be taken until the evils were displayed to a marked degree, and even then the subject was so delicate and full of difficulty that very careful and deliberate steps were necessary. We cannot see how criticism such as this can do good, but we are sure that were Mr. Brown's knowledge to be employed in the suggestion of effective measures, these would be very warmly accepted. His argument that "the standard of Indian education should be so raised that youths may find their facilities capable of yielding opportunities not inferior, save perhaps in a few specialised directions, to those open to their contemporaries studying abroad" seems to ignore all the difficulties with which the friends of education are faced in this country. Particularly does it leave out of account that growing class of student, which goes abroad, in search of training in industrial processes. These the student must seek abroad and the time when he will be able to obtain them in India rests not with the Government at home or that in India, but with Indian and foreign capitalists. That Indians going abroad should be encouraged to go to Britain has long been an obvious policy, and it is very largely with this in view that the India Office has set itself so steadfastly to the solution of those problems, which it has now in hand.

THE MARCONI COMMITTEE.

IT is gratifying to see the promptitude with which the Government is willing to take up the interim proposals of the Marconi Committee. Obviously, in these days when we are constantly so close to the possibility of war, the hastening of wireless communication between the mother country and the outlying portions of the Empire is a most urgent necessity, and it would be foolish to wait until all the present problems have been settled before undertaking such work as may safely be done without risk of its having later to be undone. We indicated the other day the principal problem with which experts in wireless telegraphy are at present faced, the problem of deciding whether the Marconi system is still the best which the world possesses, or whether it is to be superseded for long distance telegraphy by Goldschmidt. Trials of the Goldschmidt system are shortly to be undertaken between Germany and America, and when as Sir Herbert Samuel indicates similar tests are undertaken for Britain, the British experts will have the conclusions of these to assist them. In the meantime, a Commission in conjunction with the Admiralty is to hurry forward as fast as possible the selection and acquisition of sites for Marconi stations. It is not easy to understand, however, what inquiries this commission has to undertake in India, seeing that only recently sites for four high-power stations were selected, and that installations of plant have already been made.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE "Aurora," which is shortly to set out on another expedition in Antarctic regions, is now being re-fitted at Hobart, Tasmania. Probably, says a local correspondent, who is proud of the ship's record, no other vessel in the world has spent a longer time within the two frigid zones than "this fair old specimen of English oak-building one of the last of the grand old-time whalers is she." For the scientist the new expedition is expected to be of exceptional interest. Not only will she carry back all the data secured by Dr. Mawson and his companions in Antartica, but will complete the work of Captain J. K. Davis's last cruise. The expedition will investigate the low rocky ridge, south of Tasmania, which scientists declare can be no other than the submerged land bridge which Dr. Mawson maintains once connected Tasmania and Australia with the Antarctic continent. Captain Davis has already traced the ridge for a distance of a hundred miles and dreams of finding an apex in the elusive Royal Company Islands, which are supposed to be along his line of investigation. A new wireless outfit will be taken out for Dr. Mawson's main base and an effort will be made to establish communication with Tasmania. When the Australian mail left the expedition was almost on the eve of starting, and it is anticipated that it will return about the end of March or beginning of April.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "China" with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden at 5 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a. m. on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

What Has Been Done.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, JAN. 3.

AT the commencement of a New Year, and especially of a year which opens with the chances of peace or war still hanging in the balance, it is well to look backwards for a moment and see what progress has been made during the past twelve months in the services which stand for National Defence, National Security and by their preparedness for war make for peace. That there has been steady progress, admits of no doubt, but it may well be questioned, whether, having regard to the rapidity, with which modern military events develop, we are not as a nation a little too inclined to accept the "wait and see" as an equivalent of *festina lente*. The present, however, is an occasion on which to review what has been done, giving full credit for intentions, even if not quite fulfilled, and leaving out, as far as possible, allusion to what might have been done, under conditions which do not exist.

THE NAVY.

Taking the Navy first, the year just closed has been dominated by the New German Navy Act, which places four-fifths of the High Sea Fleet always ready for immediate action in the North Sea, and by the renewal of ship-building activity in the Mediterranean by the other Two Powers of the Triple Alliance. The result has been a growing anxiety on the part of the British peoples as to the future of that naval supremacy, on which the existence of Empire depends, an anxiety which has found expression in the Navy Estimates, which reached the hitherto unprecedented figure of £47,000,000, and in an increase to the personnel which next March will number about 138,000, and even then be short of what the Admiralty wants and the nation needs. In March last, Mr. Churchill announced that, the international situation and our external relations had rendered the old Two-Power Standard unsuited to, and inadequate as, an expression of our needs, and that it had been decided by the Admiralty to provide for a superiority of 60 to 70 per cent. in large armoured ships and a larger ratio in other types of men-of-war over the next most powerful rival on the seas—Germany—and that for every ship, over and above those specified in the 1908 Naval Law laid down by Germany, we should begin two. The Admiralty is thus pledged first to the construction during the next five years of seventeen ships to Germany's ten under her former programme, and four to Germany's two under her new act, and these ships are to be exclusive of all results given or that may be given by the Dominions.

The reorganization of the War Staff at the Admiralty, though open to criticism in detail, is an effort to provide the Navy with a definitely organized department to think out the problems of peace and war. It is presided over by an Admiral and divided into three branches each under a senior captain. The first branch deals with the collection of war information, the second with the preparation of war plans on the information collected, and the third with the detailed arrangements for carrying those plans into execution. Incidentally the Sea Lords have been freed from the financial and commercial duties in connection with the supply of the Fleet, which are now carried out by an additional Civil Lord.

REDISTRIBUTION.

A redistribution of the Fleet has been made ; the Atlantic Fleet has been brought from Gibraltar to the Channel, giving with the two fully manned battle squadrons that were in home waters twenty-five first-class battleships based on the principal naval ports of the United Kingdom, whilst a fourth Squadron is in process of formation and will be based on Gibraltar. This strengthening of the home guard was made at the expense of the Mediterranean, but it has since been decided to send at once four Dreadnought cruisers to Malta to be supported by four powerful armoured cruisers. As the navies of Italy and Austria expand, this squadron at Malta will be reconstituted from time to time as may be necessary to provide a force of sufficient strength to uphold British interests in the Mediterranean. A submarine flotilla is also to be based on Alexandria. Four flotillas of destroyers are associated with the Home Fleets and a Flag Officer has been appointed directly under the authority of the Admiralty, whose duty it is to command, and to train the four other destroyer flotillas and the submarines. The special province of these small craft is to guard the coast of Great Britain against surprise attack. These destroyer flotillas are provided with larger nucleus crews and are on duty in relays on the East coast, forming the mobile portion of our coast defence.

PAY.

The increase to the pay of the Navy was obtained after many delays and much agitation. It is, however, of the nature of a compromise. It admits the principle but fails to carry out that principle to its practical end. The disciplinary changes, which have been introduced, evince a desire to keep up with the times, and popularise alike the service and the First Lord. "For he holds that on the seas, the expression, 'if you please,' a particularly gentlemanly tone imparts." It is a pity that Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., should have robbed the idea of its originality. However, there still remains the promotion from the lower deck, which promises well at present, though it is early yet to give any opinion as to either the success or popularity of the scheme.

CONSTRUCTION.

Construction during the past year, though pressed forward as fast as possible, has failed to keep up to time. The Government Dockyards have shown a good example, but private yards have been unable to follow their excellent lead. The results of the false economy that characterised the early days of the administration of the present Government is still felt throughout the shipbuilding industry. The reductions in the dockyard establishments, whereby a large number of skilled hands were discharged to find employment on the Continent and in Canada, and be lost to the home industry for ever, necessitated the Government dockyards entering into competition with the Government contractors in the skilled labour market, as soon as the strain came, and rapidity of construction in the dockyards has only been attained at the cost of retardation in private yards. There is little or no reserve in the matter of skilled labour, whether arsenal or dockyard. The modern race for armament is so keen, that if employment slackens at home, the demand abroad absorbs rapidly all the best of the workmen. It is only the inferior craftsmen who get left. This has been forced upon our notice during the past year ; and it is to be hoped that the lesson conveyed will not be lost. We have always prided ourselves that we could build ships faster and better than any other nation, and therein lay at least a portion of our strength. We could afford to wait to see what others were doing, and then go one better, and still be in time. This condition is rapidly changing, and unless we can regain our lost power of rapid construction, a change of policy will be imperative and we shall no longer be able to postpone commencement till we have inspected the adversaries' hand. We cannot afford to have constantly piting up arrears of construction. We cannot afford those fits of economy which prove so disastrously expensive in the end. We are running on a very narrow margin—all too narrow for our needs—and we cannot afford to have that margin reduced. On the contrary, every effort should be made to increase the margin of safety, and that will be one of the problems for the new year.

IMPROVED APPLIANCES.

No revised naval progress during the past year would be complete without a reference to the fire director, the invention of Admiral Sir Percy Scott. It is now practically certain that it has been decided to adopt this director for use throughout the Fleet ; and it is more than probable that it is to this, in addition to his past services, that the inventor owes the baronetcy announced in the New Year's Honours List. The final tests, to which the invention has been subjected, have fully confirmed the results of the earlier trials, and generally speaking the fire effect has been increased to three times that of ships not provided with the equipment. The installation of the director throughout the fleet is estimated to cost over half a million, but the improvement in the fire efficiency of the Fleet, which is practically certain to follow, will be well worth the money. The highest strategy, and the best tactics can only place the ship or the fleet in the position most advantageous for the destruction of the enemy. When the position is reached, it is gunnery that tells ; strategy and tactics are alike wasted, if the projectiles directed on the enemy fail in their object. The director is carried on the foremast, so as to be high above the water-line. By its aid unity of control is established over all the guns, and the best effect obtained from a broadside. At present each gun finds its own range, and the firing takes place in succession from the various times. Under the new regime, the personal element is largely eliminated and the Dreadnought becomes a united machine, with the best chance of carrying out thoroughly the old maxim "Hit first, hit hard, keep on hitting."

MANŒUVRES.

The death of Admiral Sir William Dowell recalls the naval manœuvres of 1888, and the lessons drawn therefrom by the three Admirals. It was on their outspoken criticism and clearly worded suggestions that the policy of the Two-Power Standard of naval strength was based. It came as a surprise to the official optimism of the day, the Admirals had been summoned to bless, they had stayed to do the reverse, and did it freely and to good effect. They juggled with no decimals, they toyed with no percentages. They said, we should have battleships in the proportion of five to three against an enemy, and a higher ratio might be necessary under certain conditions, and that we should have not less than two to one in fast cruisers. They urged that the fleet should be beyond comparison with that of any two Powers. Their advice was taken and the Two-Power Standard was the result. The strain of writing the report was not held to have impaired their health or invalidated their recommendations.

(To be concluded.)

MILITARY PENSIONERS.

Association to be formed in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, JAN. 20.

At a meeting of pensioners held yesterday evening, it was decided to form an Indian Military Pensioners' Association in Poona. The objects of the Association are to promote and strengthen feelings of loyalty to the British Raj, to help the needy in their difficulties, to provide the means of education for orphan children, to recommend deserving pensioners for employment, etc. The subscription is fixed at one anna in every ten rupees of the income of members.

Subadar Major Hyat Khan, 103rd Mahrattas, was elected president of the association. Resolutions were passed at the meeting expressing indignation and sorrow at the dastardly and cowardly attack on the Viceroy, and expressing the hope that his Excellency will soon be restored to health ; also congratulating H. E. Lord Sydenham on the peerage conferred on him.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)
MADRAS, JAN. 20.

Surg.-Genl. A. T. Slogett, Director of the Medical Services in India, and Mrs. Sloggett, who arrived in Madras yesterday, are guests at Government House. The Surgeon-General's visit is official, and he will inspect the military hospitals in Madras before he leaves it on Thursday.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVES, ETC.

DELHI, JAN. 20.

Capt. J. R. White, R.E., is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment from 1st March next.

Capt. Lawrence, 98th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed Adjutant, 2nd East Anglian Brigade, Artillery of the Territorial Force and is ordered Home.

Lieut.-Col. Humphrys, Commandant, School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, is granted leave for eight months.

Major F. O. Wyatt, No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Rangoon, is appointed to No. 1 Mountain Battery.

Capt. H. G. Johnson, 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at the War Office, from 27th March.

Capt. Gibbs, 7th Hussars, has been selected for appointment as Brigade Major, Eastern Mounted Infantry Brigade, Territorial Force, from 10th March next.

Lieut. K. P. Atkinson, Royal Field Artillery, is appointed Flying Officer, Military Wing of the Royal Flying Corps.

Lieut A. S. Scully, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

THE BESANT CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, JAN. 20.

Mr. K. U. Shama Rao, High Court vakil, on behalf of Dr. U. Rama Rao made an application to-day at the police court praying that the complaint against his client be enquired into after the disposal of the case against the Hon Dr. T. M. Nair on the ground that the question at issue in both cases is the same, and the vakil further prayed that his client's personal attendance be dispensed with.

The Magistrate issued notice to Mrs. Besant returnable on the 22nd instant, and promised to pass orders on that date after hearing her.

PORTE STILL CONSIDERING.

ALLIES EXPECT POWERS TO MOVE NEXT.

Turks Believed to be Giving Way Slowly.

STORMY SCENES ON OTTOMAN SHIPS.

Conflicting Accounts of the Naval Action.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN 20.

The Government has decided to convene the National Assembly on Tuesday to consult it regarding the situation. It is inferred from this that the reply to the Powers will not be delivered for some days.

The delegates of the Allies in London declare that the next move must lie with the Powers. No action will be taken until after the views of the Powers are known, but if the Powers are unable to proceed to take urgent measures in the event of the Turkish refusal, then the Allies will take matters into their own hands, as they cannot wait indefinitely on the goodwill of Turkey.

Reuter learns that it is believed that the Turkish reply to the Powers will not be an absolute *non possumus*, but will leave a loophole for further negotiations.

THE NAVAL ACTION.

Reports of the naval action in the Dardanelles are most conflicting. The Turkish official version says the Greek vessels were damaged, after which the Turks returned victoriously to the Dardanelles. It is reported in Constantinople that there was another fight on Sunday, in which both sides lost heavily. There is no confirmation of the report.

STRANGE TALE OF A QUARREL.

It transpires that there was a serious quarrel in the Dardanelles on Monday last, between some naval officers, who were anxious to fight the Greeks, and others who considered that the Turkish Navy was no match for the Greek Fleet. It is stated that blows were exchanged and that fifteen officers were wounded. The dispute followed upon the discovery of a proclamation, signed "Women of Turkey," suggesting that the commanders of the ports should sink the ships, the officers of which were too poor-spirited to fight the Greeks.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

Turkish Ship Damaged by Greek Cruisers.

PORT SAID, JAN. 19.

The Turkish warship "Hamidieh" arrived at Port Said this morning. While approaching Port Said yesterday morning, she carried on a running fight with two small Greek cruisers. One anchor was lost and the other damaged.

The "Hamidieh" is now coaling and provisioning.

MOUNT ATHOS.

Surprise of the Balkan Delegates.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Reuter learns that the Balkan delegates in London have, hitherto, no official cognisance of the decision of the Powers, that Mount Athos shall be regarded as an independent ecclesiastical republic. They express surprise that they have not been consulted in the matter, particularly as Greek troops are at present occupying the Peninsula. It is understood that the republic will be under the jurisdiction of the Œcumenical Patriarch, under the protection of Governments adhering to the orthodox Greek Church.

The Peninsula will be occupied by an international troop of police.

[Athos, the northern of the three peninsulas near Saloniks, is the site of a number of Christian monasteries, which have formed a religious republic under the control of the Turkish Government.

Regarding the religious questions involved in a settlement, the "Morning Post" says that the Bulgarians are willing to guarantee to the Moslem religion and Turkish control the great mosque of the Sultan Selim in Adrianople. If they do, it will only be a fair return for the toleration with which the Turks have treated the Christian churches and monasteries in their empire. When the Greeks, Servians, and Bulgarians regained their independence they found their national sacred buildings fully preserved. That was the case with the Servian monastery of Rakowitza, the Bulgarian monastery of Rilo (which to this day remains the largest building in Bulgaria), the various monasteries on Mount Athos, and many others less famous. None of them had been touched or desecrated by the Crescent (with the original exception of St. Sophia), whereas the mosques which have since fallen into the hands of the emancipated nationalities have either been turned to other uses or allowed to decay. Now the Bulgarians, Servians, and the Greeks are receiving back from the hands of the Turks their historic sacred buildings in Macedonia in much the same condition as at the time of the Turkish conquest. Among them is the greatest Servian temple, the Detchani monastery in the Kossovo Polje. But one would look in vain for old Servian churches in Bulgaria or for old Bulgarian churches in Servia. They have all either been razed to the ground or taken over by the national Church. Even under the Turkish rule the continuous fight over the churches was not against the Turk, but between the different Christian creeds. The Athos republic has been the scene of constant feuds between the different "national" monasteries, and even the monastery of Detchani at one time resounded with violent quarrels between the Servian and the Russian monks.]

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Fatal Accident in Rhodesian Mine.

SALISBURY, JAN. 20.

Two whites and twenty-seven natives were killed in a dynamite explosion here, in a State mine.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 19.

The P. and O. steamer "China" left here for Bombay at 5 p.m., with the outward mails of the 10th inst.

M. POINCARE.

Warm Congratulations from the Tsar.

GERMAN APPRECIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Tsar has telegraphed congratulations to M. Poincare, adding that "there is no doubt that under your auspices the bond uniting France and Russia will become still more closely knit, and lead to the increased prosperity of the allied nations."

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* cordially welcomes the election of M. Poincare, who has shown his capacity in the service of European peace and in unravelling Eastern questions.

LABOURITIES TO AGITATE.

Movement to Nationalize Mines.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at Merthyr yesterday, said that with the next few months, the Labour Party co-operating with the Miners' Federation, would enter on a great agitation aiming at the nationalisation of mines.

He stated that a bill in that connection was being drafted.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Disappearance of a German Trade Magnate.

BERLIN, JAN. 20.

Herr Wolf Wertheim, the founder of great stores, similar to Whiteley's and Harrod's, throughout Germany, has disappeared from a Sanatorium, leaving a letter saying that he was tired of life owing to his physical sufferings.

He has not yet been traced.

MONGOLIA'S POLICY.

No Desire for any Union with China.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 20.

A telegram from Urga states that Kutukhta, in answering the telegram of Yuan Shi-Kai sent in October, urging a Chino-Mongolian union, says there can be no question of such a union. He says that Mongolia, acting quite independently, entered into the Russo-Mongolian Treaty with the object of preserving her historic position against China. Kutukhta warns China against harbouring any intention of deciding the question by force of arms.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

Straight Speech by Sir Lionel Phillips.

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 19.

In a speech at the opening of the Unionist Club, Sir Lionel Phillips agreed that they should put South Africa first in internal affairs, but it was quite another matter to put her first in external affairs applying to the Empire. It was serious treachery to raise the question at this time of the day, and he did not believe that the question had been raised without the idea of dividing the people.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The death is announced of Mr. Arrowsmith, the publisher.

BRITISH VESSEL'S PLIGHT.

All her Propeller Blades Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

A correspondent writes from Mangalore that the s.s. "Bullmouth," of London, owned by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company of Singapore, is lying disabled near Point Pedro, having lost all her propeller blades. The ship's life-boat manned by two officers and four Chinese crew came to Mangalore after a tedious voyage of four days and landed on the 15th instant. The second officer has brought a letter from the commander to the Mangalore Port Officer. This officer has wired to Singapore through his agents in Mangalore for assistance to tow the "Bullmouth" into the port.

WAGGON SHORTAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The *Englishman* has ascertained that the East Indian Railway regard the present situation in the coal trade as due to the shortage of waggons, and points out that the amount of coal traffic on the E. I. Railway last year was larger than in the preceding year. In the opinion of the railway company, the coal trade has not suffered more than any other trade in view of the lamentable shortage of waggons.

MADRAS JAIL RIOT CASE.

Discharge of Seven of the Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

The further hearing of the case against Andee Baig and twenty-six other convicts, on charges of attempted murder, rioting, etc., in connection with the recent disturbance at the Penitentiary, was proceeded with to-day. The prosecution having closed their case, his Worship, after careful examination of the evidence, held no *prima facie* case had been made out against the seven of the accused and directed their discharge. The rest were then asked to cite witnesses for the defence, and the examination of the defence witnesses is being proceeded with.

LORD SYDENHAM'S TOUR.

Opening of New Passenger Pavilion.

THE GATE OF INDIA.

(FRM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 20.

Lord Sydenham arrived in Karachi this evening, and opened the new passenger pavilion. Mr. Mules, C.S.I., M.V.O., Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, presented to his Excellency for this purpose a solid silver key in a massive silver casket. The key bore the remarkable inscription, "The Key of the Gate of Indian."

Mr. Mules, in addressing the Governor, said:—"Naturally, with the transfer of the capital of India to Delhi, the establishment of an accelerated railway service to the capital and the selection of Karachi as the terminus and starting point of the Trans-Persian Railway, we feel that the trade of the port and the status of the city will receive a further stimulus. We have not yet felt the full or anything like the full, effects of the great Punjab irrigation scheme, and in addition to this we hope within the next fifteen or sixteen years to have the harvest resulting from the Sind canals and Indus Barrage schemes pouring into our yards for export. It must be a source of gratification to your Excellency that during your term of office this great project has reached the final stage for sanction.

Your Excellency, we feel sure, thoroughly understands and sympathises with us in the anxieties that beset us in our endeavours to anticipate the future, while doing our utmost to carry on our work without unduly burdening the trade in the present, or leaving too heavy a millstone for the neck of posterity. We believe, although at times we are told that we are hard on the trade, that the vast majority of Karachi merchants fully recognise that we are doing our best in these directions; and you are aware we have upon our Board several of the most prominent members of the mercantile community.

NO RIVAL TO BOMBAY.

Although we feel that the passenger pavilion the only one of our works now in progress, may be made to lend itself to any ceremony of the kind, it is not in itself worthy of the honour you are doing us. We still hold that emblematically it is of the greatest importance, in that it represents the dawn of the new era in the history of this port, resulting from the rapid progress of which I have endeavoured to give you a birds-eye view. We will ask your Excellencies to accept from us the assurance that we do not speak of this gate as the Gate of India in any spirit of rivalry or boasting. As a matter of fact, the arms or seal of this port engraved on the casket before you bear these words, and have borne them for many years past. We now use them merely to emphasize the fact, which our predecessors undoubtedly bore in mind when they inscribed them on their seal—that Karachi, though with no shadow of desire to rival Bombay, *urbs prima in Inds*, is in truth the nearest port of the first rank in India to Aden, and is, therefore, in that sense the gate of India. That proximity to Aden, and in consequence to England, considered with the march of events, I have already alluded to, is a factor in the present-day situation, which can be disregarded by nobody who looks into the future; and best of all it cannot or should not be disregarded or held in light value by those to whom the administration of this port has been entrusted.

ANGLO-INDIAN ENLISTMENT.

Testimony of Colonel Lumsden.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

The Hon. Mr. Madge was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. The Hon. Mr. T. Richmond, President of the Association, proposed the toast of S. S. White, the founder of the Association, which was drunk in silence, and also the toast of the sister-associations and the federation which had taken place between the various associations in India, coupled with name of Mr. Madge, president of the oldest Anglo-India Association in India. Mr. Madge, in the course of a lengthy reply, thanked the members of the Madras Association for the warm reception accorded to him on his arrival in Madras. With regard to the recruitment of Anglo-Indians for military service, he referred to the testimony borne by Colonel Lumsden, that the boys of the community, who enlisted in Lumsden's Horse during the Boer War, fought every bit as well as any British soldier. The value of this testimony, Mr. Madge stated, depended upon its being given by a competent man and being wholly unsolicited. He referred to the promise of sympathetic consideration received by him both from the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief at the time he withdrew his resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council, which was the wisest thing he could have done, all things considered.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

Disestablishment Looming Ahead.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 18.

The Lucknow Diocesan Conference, which met here, has just concluded. The Lord Bishop of Lucknow presided.

Mr. Holme, I.C.S., District Judge, Allahabad, introduced the question of the desirability of synods in India, and said they wanted the form of Church government, which could foster the growth and well-being of the Church in India. Synodical government was not only desirable, but would be absolutely necessary if the Church were disestablished, and disestablishment might come at any moment.

A number of other questions were discussed.

MADRAS FINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

The members of the Finance Committee recently appointed, met to-day in the Council Chamber for preliminary consideration of the annual financial statement.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY.

Violent Attack on European Lady.

MADRAS SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

A daring burglary was committed in the house of Mr. E. A. Rae, engineer of the Siegwart Beam Company, in broad daylight.

Mrs. Rae, who had just come in, was seated sewing in the sitting-room of her house, which is opposite the Vepery Police Station, when she was suddenly struck on the shoulder by a brickbat thrown by a burglar who had concealed himself in the house. As she turned to see who had thrown it, another brickbat struck her on the mouth and rendered her unconscious. Recovering consciousness a few minutes later, she found she was covered with blood. She also noticed the front doors closed and several bundles lying about in the dining-room.

She ran across to the police station, and returned with two constables, who, on searching the house found all the drawers and almirahs open and rifled of their contents, which were tied up in bundles evidently ready for removal. On a further search a bundle containing most of Mr. Rae's clothes, rolled in a big rug, was discovered in a godown in the compound, from the roof of which the burglar had evidently escaped over the wall into the compound of the Government Training School.

Mr. Rae, who reached home in the afternoon, complained in person to the Commissioner of Police. Mrs. Rae had been in hospital two months previously, under treatment for a nervous complaint, and this occurrence has quite shattered her nerves.

Mr. Rae says that this is not the first time an attempt has been made to burgle his house. On the night of the 16th, Mrs. Rae discovered a man, who gripped her arm and struck her on the face, and escaped on hearing her husband's footsteps. Attempts have also been made on other occasions.

THE VICEROY'S CONDITION.

Steady Improvement Continues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 20.

The bulletin issued at Viceregal Lodge at 8-30 a.m, to-day, stated:—

H. E. the Viceroy continues to improve. There is still some neuritis.

DELHI, JAN. 20.

It is understood that his Excellency the Viceroy will be present at the opening meeting of the Legislative Council for half an hour only.

SAVANTVADI, JAN. 20.

A crowded meeting of Hindu and Christian ladies of Savantvadi was held here under the presidency of Mrs. Harrison, yesterday evening, in connection with the Lady Hardinge Address Fund. Members of the Chief's family attended.

LADIES' MEETING AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 20.

The Frere Hall, Karachi, presented a very unusual spectacle last evening, when a mass meeting of the women was held to express sympathy with Lady Hardinge. Soon after six streams of carriages and pedestrians concentrated at the main entrance, where arrangements of screens and purdahs, had been carried up the main staircase. Hid from the masculine eye the continuous procession of ladies of all creeds and communities were wending their way to the hall above. Long before the hour at which the meeting had been announced to take place, every seat in the hall had been filled. Many ladies unable to find seats below were forced to remain content with the benches in the gallery. The influx of Indian ladies continuing, a dozen Persian carpets were hastily spread in the space between the stage and the stall, and on these carpets many little Sindhi ladies and their children were able to find an appropriate resting place.

DHRANGADRA.

A local correspondent writes:—In order to express feelings of horror and abhorrence at the atrocious crime committed on the lives of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hardinge on the occasion of their State Entry into Delhi in December last, a meeting of ladies was convened on Saturday morning at the palace in Dhrangadra, under the presidentship of Princess Mayakunverba Saheb, sister to H. H. the Maharana Raj Saheb, when about 225 ladies were present. Two resolutions were carried unanimously, one to authorize a committee to raise subscriptions towards the cost of an address to Her Excellency Lady Hardinge recognising the indomitable courage and fortitude shown by her at such a critical time and to utilize the surplus in charity, and the other, to pray to God for the speedy recovery of his Excellency the Viceroy, for the good and welfare of India and for removing the anxieties of Her Excellency Lady Hardinge on this account. A sum of Rs. 710 was subscribed on the spot, which included a donation of Rs. 500 from the president.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Our corespondent writes:—On Saturday, a meeting was held in the Masonic Hall, Ahmednagar, to obtain the signatures of the women of the station for an to address Lady Hardinge. The address expresse the horror which had been awakened by the dastardly attempt on the Viceroy's life, and also the admiration which Lady Hardinge's heroic conduct has inspired. There was a large attendance, about 150 persons being present; Lt.-Colonel Downing, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, spoke briefly, explaining the purpose of the meeting; the Rev. Mr. Dart then read the proposed form of address, which was approved by a unanimous show of hands. Mrs. Madgapka translated the words into the vernacular for the benefit of the Parsi ladies, who showed great enthusiasm. Mrs. Aitken then nominated a ladies' committee, and, after all present at the gathering had affixed their signatures, a most successful meeting came to a conclusion.

SUIT BY AN ACTRESS.

Mr. Bandmanns' Application Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

To-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher, an application was made on behalf of Mr. Maurice Edward Bandmann for an order that Mrs. Georgiana Major, better known as Miss Georgie Corless, be directed to furnish security for costs in the suit brought by her against Mr. Bandmann to recover Rs. 18,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal.

His Lordship held that he had no jurisdiction to make the order asked for, and accordingly dismissed the application.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 20.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League have selected Mr. Shafi, barrister, of Lahore, to be president at next annual session, which is fixed to be held at Lucknow, on 22nd and 23rd March.

REGIMENTAL ARRESTS.

Great Sensation Caused at Cannanore.

ALLEGED MONEY FRAUD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 20.

A Calicut correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—A deep sensation has been produced in both military and civil circles in Cannanore over the arrest of several officers and non-commissioned officers of the 88th Carnatic Light Infantry, in connection with an alleged defalcation of regimental monies. It would appear, when the railway account of the concession tickets granted to men proceeding on furlough was sent to the Examiner of Military Accounts for verification, that officer detected discrepancies, which led to an enquiry, followed by several arrests. It would further appear that a sum of Rs. 42,000 in the aggregate is involved in the alleged frauds.

The date of the trial has not yet transpired, but it is understood that a general court-martial will shortly assemble either at Cannanore or at Madras.

ALLEGED TORTURE.

Charge against Police and Marwaris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 20.

Havildar Maruti Vithujee, and four police men of the Poona District Police, two Marwaris, a police patel and a Bhil in police employ were to-day placed on trial before Mr. Balak Ram, Assistant Sessions Judge, and charged with torturing a Mahar named Savlia Chimajee, his wife and brothers. A theft took place on the 4th of March, 1911, in the house of the Marwari at Ane village, from which gold and silver ornaments worth Rs. 500 were stolen. The accused, it is alleged, tortured the man Savlia and his brothers on suspicion. They got the wife and one brother to confess the crime before a third-class magistrate, and induced them to produce articles identical with some of those stolen, which had been previously buried. One brother, who escaped from custody, walked 65 miles to Poona to show the injuries inflicted on him to Mr. Greer, Assistant Collector. In the meantime, Inspector Mirza of the Railway Police had arrested some Pardeshis at Grant-road station, Bombay, on suspicion of being in possession of stolen ornaments. Investigation proved that these men were the real burglars who broke into the Marwadi's house at Ane village, so that the case against Savlia and the others was entirely a concocted one. After an enquiry, the District Magistrate, Poona, ordered the prosecution of all those concerned.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

Arrangements for Reception in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

The Public Services Commission will arrive at Calcutta on Wednesday morning and will hold sittings here from Thursday until the 31st inst. Four witnesses only will be examined each day.

RANGOON, JAN. 20.

Arrangements have been made to give a hearty reception to the members of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, who are due here on February 4th. There is to be a garden party in honour of the visitors, for which over a thousand invitations will be issued. An address is to be presented on the occasion to the Hon. Mr. M. Gokhale. On arrival of the Commission the date of the garden party will be settled.

BLOCK IN I. C. S. PROMOTION.

Tentative Relief in Punjab and U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JAN. 20.

The Government of India have under consideration the question of the block of promotions in the Indian Civil Service, both in the Punjab and Central Provinces; and it has been decided, on the recommendations of the Public Service Commissions, that proposals will be submitted to the Secretary of State for affording tentative relief to officers concerned in these provinces. It is understood that a despatch on the subject will be sent home by this week's mail.

GRAMOPHONE CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

At the High Court this morning, Mr. Justice Imam delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Gramophone Company, Limited, against Vallabdas of the Ranchordas of Bombay, a rival company known as the Beka Record Company.

This is a suit for damages on the ground that the defendants had procured a breach of contract that the plaintiffs had with Viswanath Row, an Indian singer of repute, for recording twelve of his songs.

His Lordship dismissed the suit.

WOOD PULP MANUFACTURES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JAN. 20.

The exploring party of the Wood Pulp Manufacturing Company, under the direction of Mr. Raith, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun have selected a site for pulp mills at Tulsipur on the property of the Maharaja of Balrampur, who has agreed to lease a plot of land for the mill. Tulsipur is a station on the B.-N. W. Railway.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 20.

The Hindu University deputation, under the leadership of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, will arrive at Allahabad to-morrow, and a public meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

Mr. G. R. Kaye, of the Education Department, will proceed home on two and half months' leave, towards the end of the Delhi season.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

DEFENCE.

Commonwealth Military Training.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 6.

"I think your defence policy is a wise and admirable one. Certainly the Commonwealth, as one of the partners in a great Imperial co-operation, is doing more than her share of the programme as laid down by the Conference of 1909." Mr. Allen, Minister for Defence for New Zealand, speaking to a Press representation on board the R. M. S. Orama, by which vessel he is travelling to England, paid this tribute to the Australian defence scheme. "Although," he said, it is to be expected that all the Dominions will not at the outset see eye to eye with each other regarding the best means of fulfilling their defence obligations, we in New Zealand feel that you are making big sacrifices for the welfare of the Empire. I believe you are building up such a national spirits as will serve your country well in time of trouble and prove one of the greatest safeguards to the integrity of the Empire itself. I will not say that the islands are going to adopt Australia's policy, for the New Zealand defence scheme will not be announced until the mother country has been consulted. The fact that our last vote for naval purposes alone was £250,000 and our ear-marking of £500,000 for land defence is evidence that we have come to realise our responsibilities in the enterprise of Imperial co-operation. New Zealand will also be ready to despatch whenever there should be need, an expeditionary force of between 7,000 and 10,000 men for service in defence of any portion of the Empire. When we have made the necessary preparations for the sending of such a contingent I do not doubt there will be a willing response to our appeal for volunteers, for it will of course be entirely a volunteer regiment. To my mind the whole problem of empire defence is one of concentration, for we can never be defeated more easily by any possible enemy than if we are compelled to come to conflict in a number of separate engagements rather than in a meeting of grouped forces I am in favour of the establishment of a fleet in the South Pacific, which should receive contributions from and be maintained primarily by the outposts of the Empire vitally interested in the existence of a patrol for their shores. I cannot say that I think such a fleet should be reserved exclusively for service in those waters. True, the Pacific is a portion of the Empire, but if the Empire were attacked at a far distant point the supremacy of Great Britain would be just as much at stake. The question of control might be settled in two ways—either by delegating authority to the motherland or by the creation of a Pacific Board or some such body directly representative of the dominions. South Africa will, I think, eventually contribute, together with Australia, Canada, and New Zealand to a fleet in the South Pacific. There may be some little hesitancy at first—the solicitude of a nation for the safety of her own trade routes—But I do not doubt that as time passes both Canada and south Africa will be found in line with the other dominions. I believe that it is absolutely essential to the stability of the Empire that this fleet should be constituted and I see no reason why India should not join in and take her share in bringing it into being.

Referring to an impression prevailing in New Zealand that Australia wished to secede from the Mother Country, Mr. Allen said you can't afford to break away. You can't stand alone. Great Britain's sovereignty is as a gauge of protection to her dominions. When she is no longer able to extend that protection then gravest danger begins. It is true no doubt that in some quarters the spirit animating your defence policy has not been properly grasped. It is apt to be forgotten by people in New Zealand that to you the Japanese menace is a very real one, and that you look for little help from Great Britain in the event of a great national complication. Nevertheless I think it is coming to be realised in the Dominion that there is no such a thing as the Japanese peril, though for my part I do not imagine there will be a war with Japan. The White Australia policy, however, is one that will have a very important bearing upon diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Eastern nations. At any rate, concluded the Minister, "you in Australia have made a great advance toward the realisation of the ideal of an Imperial fleet in the Pacific. You have done wonderfully well."

COMMONWEALTH MILITARY TRAINING.

The cable message to the effect that Colonel Seeley, the Secretary of State for War, had stated that the Imperial Government was doing its utmost to extend the interchange of officers with the Dominions was brought under the notice of the Minister for Defence (Senator Pearce) on Friday afternoon. "It is very gratifying to hear it," the Minister said, "as undoubtedly the Imperial officers who are now in the Commonwealth have been doing very useful work. Moreover, it has been very fully recognised by the militia officers' conference, which recently sat, and which passed resolutions urging that the system of exchange of officers should be extended, both for the purpose of enabling Australian officers to go to England to get training with the permanent troops, and also to afford British Army officers an opportunity of coming to Australia to get training and military education. That conference furthermore, passed another resolution asking that five additional British Army officers should be obtained. In these circumstances, it is very gratifying to find that the Secretary of State for War is willing to assist us in that direction. At the present time one branch of the service is desperately in need of officers, that is the engineering branch. It is very short-handed. We must do something to put the engineering service on a popular basis. The fact is that our forces have expanded so rapidly that we have been unable to keep pace with the supply and training of officers.

MINERAL WEALTH IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

A report on the geology of the Northern Territory by Dr. W. G. Woolnough, assistant lecturer and demonstrator in geology in the Sydney University, has been issued by the External Affairs Department. Dr. Woolnough, who went over the Territory last year as a member of an official scientific expedition, states, that vast areas of pre-Cambrian rocks, mostly slates and quartzites, exist in the northern part of the Territory. The slates and rocks are interrupted by granites, tin, and tourmaline. Closely associated with these granite intrusions are deposits of tin and wolfram, while elsewhere, and not so obviously connected with the Plutonic rocks, gold and copper ores occur. Dr. Woolnough states that considerable development work has been done at Brock's Creek, but, as in most of the other parts of the Territory, mining at present is confined to a few Chinese. The Zappan mine whose workings went down only 300ft., was full or water and idle. It had been equipped with expensive machinery, which was still on the field, but comparatively little work had been done to prove it. At low depths the ore body was strongly defined and of high grade, and Dr. Woolnough advises that the Commonwealth Government, which now owns the property, should take steps to prove definitely its value. The Cosmopolitan Howley mine, in the same field, was another depressing place to visit. It had been the scene of vigorous mining activity, but was now almost deserted. At Mt. Diamond thousands of pounds worth of mining machinery was standing idle, although the report was that at the time of the cessation of work the ore values were most promising. It must not be assumed that the Territory is dotted all over with abandoned mines and rusting machinery, as Dr. Woolnough points out that the Mt. Wells mine, the largest one in the Territory, is being worked by means of open cuts down to a depth of 300ft. Two miles east of Horseshoe Creek is a line of tin veins which probably runs the whole distance of the reef, two miles long. It has been opened up by Mr. Irwin, who got to a depth of 40ft., with results which seem to justify the hope of a promising future. Dr. Woolnough is unsparing in his comments on Chinese mining methods. Nowhere, he states, were evils unrestricted. Chinese work was more apparent than about Pine Creek. He was most favourably impressed with the prospects of this portion of the mineral belt, but the reefs had been worked by aliens without the slightest attempt at system. The richest shoots of ore had been scooped out, and the narrow but still valuable material left, in many cases, without proper support, so that it would be expensive, if not impossible, to extract. The Chinese made admirable miners under strict supervision, but he said that they should not be permitted to mine on their own account without proper safeguards.

THE MISSING MELBOURNE BANK NOTES.

The £150 worth of banknotes, taken from the Central Saving Bank counter at Melbourne on Tuesday last, turned up again after a week much to the relief of the clerk, in whose possession they were just before they disappeared. It appears now that the nimble thief, who apparently slipped between the crowd of customers, to snap the notes almost from under the clerk's nose existed only in imagination. On that day business at the Savings Bank was in a state of frenzied rush, and the distracted clerks hardly knew whether they were on their heads or their heels. One of them, not a telling clerk, was about to give the £100-note and five £10 notes to a fellow-employe to be drafted. He put them on the counter and turned his head for a moment. When he looked again the notes were gone. Naturally, the thought of a nimble thief at once sprang to his mind for banknotes are not quite so common that one would expect people to pick them up and forget all about them. That, however, appears to be the explanation of the disappearance. On Friday morning, as soon as the bank was opened, there was a violent ring at the telephone, and a voice explained that a lady friend of the speaker had picked up the notes in question by mistake. She was a customer doing business at the counter at the time, and had perhaps got the notes mixed up with her own papers. When she discovered her sudden and mysterious access of wealth the bank was closed for the holidays. It was explained that the lady was now in the country. Possibly she is recovering there from the shock of finding £150 apparently dropped from heaven to enrich her. The story seemed very absurd, but the Savings Bank authorities were satisfied, and when they got their notes back safe and sound they decided to allow the matter to rest.

A LONELY ISLAND.

The captain of the French barque-Ville de Havre, which anchored in Melbourne on Christmas Day after a voyage of 102 days from New York, landed a mail for dispatch from the lonely island of Tristan d'Acunha. It is some years now since a similar mail was handled by the G. P. O. employes, the last occasion being when Captain Rullier du Baty, an adventurous French explorer, arrived here in a small schooner from Kerguelen Land, where he had been engaged in chasing the coast of this "Isle of desolation." Tristan d'Acunha is situated in the lonely South Atlantic, midway between South America and the Cape of Good Hope, and has between 60 and 70 inhabitants, the descendants of shipwrecked crews, whalers, and one or two British soldiers of an armed force landed there in 1817 to prevent the use of the island as a base of operations for effecting the escape of the Emperor Napoleon from St. Helena. Wives were imported from St. Helena, and the colony flourished. It is supplied at intervals with food by British war vessels, but Captain Mallaittee of the Ville de Havre, who stopped in response to signals from the shore, found the islanders very short of flour and biscuits, and they asked for a supply of potatoes and fresh mutton. The islanders bartered for fresh supplies with them. They said they had not sighted a sail for many months, and they handed the captain a large packet of letters to post in Melbourne.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. Denham, of Queensland, the Premier in a letter in reply to criticisms by the Cairns Chamber of Commerce on the Government attitude towards the establishment of new sugar mills, stated that all interested in the sugar industry were glad that the Commonwealth Government had obtained Parliamentary authority to abolish the Excise and bounty. It was, however, to be regretted that the Commonwealth Government possibly might not avail itself of that power except under conditions which might not be conducive to the prosperity, or, at least, the expansion of the industry. The Commonwealth did not intend to exercise the power unless the Queensland Government prohibited the employment of coloured labor and fixed wages in accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission as regarded colored labor. The State Government were willing to seek Parliamentary authority for such a veto, but the other condition was greatly advanced of the price which, in his letter to Mr. Fisher on September 5, he stated the industry was able and willing to pay for the Abolition Act. The Prime Minister now required that the minimum wage recommended by the Royal Commission should be paid without provision for adequate tariff protection, which was an indispensable part of the Commission's scheme.

A.

BAPTIST CHURCH, COLABA.

Interesting Concert at the Town Hall.

The concert which had been arranged to be given in the Town Hall, on behalf of the Building Fund of the Baptist Church, Colaba, was held with every success last evening. The organisers had been fortunate to secure the services of some of the best amateur performers in Bombay, and a large audience exhibited their pleasure by asking for a repetition of nearly every item. The programme was a somewhat lengthy one, but amongst those items which may be specially described one readily places first the contributions of Mr. G. W. Johnson. Nowadays no local concert seems complete without the assistance of Mr. Johnson, and his popularity with his audiences is always very since gratifyingly evinced. Last night he exhibited to the full the possibilities of his voice and training, and as an encore to "Love is Mine" with violin obligato, he gave a nicely-modulated rendering of "Rosemary." With Mr. C. W. Hopkinson, who is an excellent baritone, he gave a moving performance of "Watchman, what of the Night," and afterwards, turning to a lighter strain, gave very effectively "The First of June." Mr. Hopkinson also sang well in "Thou'rt passing hence," and with a big share in the programme was responsible for well-executed and expressive renderings of Tellier's "Pilsnie d'Amour" and Wieniawski "Kuyawiak." The livelier character of the latter was evidently better suited to his mood and evoked much applause. In addition he was responsible for two violin obligatos. A comparative newcomer to Bombay is Captain W. L. Meade, who is clearly an elocutionist of high ability. With considerable versatility at his command he apparently is a treasure for any dramatic society. Last night he gave recitations from Dickens, representing Micawber and Uriah Heep and as an encore gave a very comic imitation of the celebrated pianist at an imaginary piano. Mrs. Swan was deservedly encored for her songs, which were given with a rich and fully expressive voice, and Signor Mori played cleverly two 'cello solos. Mr. Harold Circuit gave a further successful selection, from his repertoire of humorous character impressions. Mrs. Halliwell sang twice in a very pleasing manner, and Mr. Seymour Dove opened the concert with a well-rendered pianoforte solo.

U. P. COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 20.

The United Provinces Legislative Council met to-day, Sir James Meston presiding.

His Honour announced that he had received a reply from the Viceroy acknowledging the expression of the Council's sympathy at the recent outrage.

After interpollations, which were of purely local interest, the non-official members proceeded to elect two members to the Imperial Legislative Council. The voting resulted in the election of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, and Babu Sriram of Lucknow.

THE ballot held on Monday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the purpose of electing a Deputy Chairman for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas of the firm of Messrs. Morarji Goculdas and Co., Agents of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Ratepayers' Representives on the Corporation.

The General Ward Elections by the ratepayers took place yesterday, and the Municipal chief executive officer and his whole staff were busy all day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 in the evening at the various polling offices temporarily erected for the occasion. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Municipal Commissioner, had made very strict arrangements and the work throughout the city went on smoothly and well. The candidates, the voters and the agents of the candidates were given every help and facility and General Election Day in Bombay, passed off most satisfactorily (except for the defeated candidates, who did not look their best at the close of the day. Hundreds of taxi-cabs and hack victorias, bearing the placard "for voters," for the respective candidates, where seen going up and down the streets of Bombay, and the city wore somewhat of a holiday appearance.

The city is divided into seven wards, A., B., C., D., E., F., and G., respectively, and in all there are thirty-six seats allotted to representatives of the ratepayers. For these thirty-six seats there were in all forty-nine candidates, eleven Parsis, sixteen Hindus, eighteen Mahomedans, and four Europeans and other Christians.

FORT (A) WARD.

SIX SEATS: SIX CANDIDATES.

As there was no contest in this ward, the following gentlemen, who were duly nominated, were declared elected Councillors of the Bombay Corporation:—

(1) Mr. S. S. Mistry.
(2) Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia.
(3) The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain.
(4) Mr. D. E. Wacha.
(5) Mr. Naoroji J. Gamadia.
(6) Mr. Madhavji Virji.

MANDVI (B.) WARD.

EIGHT SEATS: ELEVEN CANDIDATES.

No other ward gives more trouble in Bombay than the Mandvi Ward at the time of general elections. Even after the Municipal Commissioner has declared the results of the voting, one or the other of the defeated candidates invariably goes to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, and the unsuccessful candidate in his petition makes allegations of corruption and personation.

This time the following candidates contested:—

(1) Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar.
(2) Mr. Hassanbhai Abdullabhai Lalji.
(3) Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.
(4) Dr. Pensi Hirji Maisi.
(5) Mr. Shariff Dosji Kahanji.
(6) Mr. Mahomedbhai Dattoobhai Ibrahim.
(7) Dr. Alimahomed Nasarbhai.
(8) The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla.
(9) Dr. Abdul Sattar Guya.
(10) Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy.
(11) Mr. Sharafali Mamuji.

Mahomedan voters being in the majority the largest in this ward, naturally there were eight Mahomedan candidates and only three Hindus.

According to the last census (1191), in this ward, there is a population of 161,672, and the total number of voters is 2,474, of whom 49 are University graduates. Among these voters, there are 958 Mahomedans, 1,416 Hindus, 25 Parsis, and 19 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese, 18 Europeans and Eurasians, and 3 Portuguese.

Mr. Sorabji Hormanji Master was the superintending polling officer, assisted by over thirty clerks, thirteen of whom issuing voting papers to the candidates, while an equal number was engaged in receiving them. About six more were helping the voters and rendering general assistance.

Seven seats are to be secured, it was stated, at the conclusion of the voting, but the last seat will be gained by one of the following four:—

(1) Mr. Sharafali Mamuji.
(2) Mr. Karmali Peerbhai.
(3) Mr. Alimahomed Nasarbhai.
(4) Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.

BHULESHWAR (C.) WARD.

EIGHT SEATS: TEN CANDIDATES.

The census of 1911 shows that the population of this ward is 155, 584 and the total number of voters, including 423 graduates, is 2,900, of whom 1,815 are Hindus, 52 0 Mahomedans, 495 Parsis, 55 Portuguese and 1 Eurasians, 4 Europeans, and 1 Jew.

Just as the Mandvi Ward is a Mahomedan Ward, Bhuleshwar Ward is a Hindu Ward, and amongst the ten candidates there were five Hindus. The following gentlemen contested:—

(1) Mr. Hirala l Dayabhai Namavaty.
(2) Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta.
(3) Mr. Mahomed Ismail Karte.
(4) Dr. Ishaq Mahomed Khurseji.
(5) Dr. Dinshaw Jamshedji Master.
(6) Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
(7) Mr. Ramkrishna S. Navalkar.
(8) Rao Bahadur Sunderdas Narandas.
(9) The Hon. Mr. Abdulhoosein Adamji Peerbhoy.
(10) Mr. Kurrim Khoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

Mr. P. P. Wagh, as the superintending polling officer in the booth situated at the south of Maidanis, and he has under him no less than fifty-five clerks to assist him.

The voting was brisk in the morning, and in the afternoon, just before and after office hours, in other wards; but in the Bhuleshwar Ward, as most of the voters were native merchants, the registering of votes continued at a constant flow, keeping the registering clerks busy throughout.

Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy withdrew in favour of his brother, the Hon. Abdul Hussain: and for the last seat it is believed there will be a tussle between Mr. Navalkar and Mr. Karte.

GIRGAUM (D.) WARD.

FIVE SEATS: SIX CANDIDATES.

This ward contains a more intelligent and educated class of ratepayers than the others. Things looked more orderly here than elsewhere.

The following gentlemen had sought suffrage:

(1) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.
(2) Mr. Ramchandra B. Mantri.
(3) Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
(4) Mr. Dharamsey J. Thakkar.
(5) Mr. Hormasji P. Mody.
(6) Mr. Purushottam D. Bhide.

D. Ward has a population of 1,11,461, of whom 2,387 are municipal voters, their classification and distribution being:—767 graduates, and 1,620 ratepayers, of these 1,168 Hindus, 374 Parsis, 35 Mahomedans, 119 Europeans, 52 Portuguese and East Indians, and 9 Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese.

Rao Saheb Anandro Waman Shete, Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, was the superintending polling officer, who was assisted by 19 issuing and 19 receiving clerks and about half a dozen general assistants.

In this Ward it is guessed Mr. Bhide stands the best chance.

BYCULLA (E.) WARD.

FIVE SEATS: TEN CANDIDATES.

The competition here was very keen, the number of candidates being twice the number of seats. The following gentlemen offered themselves:—

(1) Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin.
(2) Mr. Saleshoy Kasimji Barodawala.
(3) Mr. Sorabji C. Dhondy.
(4) Mr. Jaffer Joosub.
(5) Mr. Joseph Baptista.
(6) Mr. Ellappa Balaram.
(7) Mr. Ramchandra Balaram.
(8) Dr. D. A. De Silva.
(9) Mr. K. N. Wadia.
(10) Mr. Sadakali Kikabhoy.

The census report shows that the population of this ward is 227,258 of whom 1,510 are voters, including 145 graduates. Amongst the voters in this ward there are 624 Mahomedans, 359 Hindus, 316 Parsis, 101 Europeans, 82 Portuguese and Eurasians and 28 others, including Jews, Armenians, Japanese and Chinese.

Mr. R. G. Rowbottom was the superintending polling officer, and was assisted by 13 issuing and 13 receiving clerks. There were four more clerks to assist the voters.

Long before the closing hour it was foretold that Mr. Wadia, Dr. De Silva and Mr. Sadakali stood little chance of success.

DADAR (F.) WARD.

TWO SEATS: THREE CANDIDATES.

Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy having withdrawn, the following two candidates were elected and no votes were registered:—

(1) Dr. S. S. Batliwalla.
(2) Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy.

MAHIM (G) WARD.

TWO SEATS: THREE CANDIDATES.

In this ward according to the census figures, there is a population of 120,325, the number of voters being 513 of whom 36 are graduates. The total number of voters include 238 Hindus, 119 Mahomedans, 28 Europeans, 64 Parsis, 54 Portuguese and Eurasians, and 10 belonging to the other nationalities.

Mr. Rustim P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, was superintending polling officer assisted by a dozen clerks under him.

The following were the candidates:—

(1) The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.
(2) Dr. Moreshwar Javle.
(3) Dr. M. Miranda.

A private record, kept of the registered votes, showed that Mr. Fazulbhoy had secured 175, and Dr. Javle 120 votes, while Dr. Miranda could secure only six notes.

At 6-40 in the evening the polling boxes were closed.

The noting papers will be scrutinged this morning and the Municipal Commissioner will declare the results most probably this afternoon.

THE NIRA CAMPAIGN.

With the Army of Northland.

The special correspondent of the "Poona Mail" writes from Khed Camp:—

The Nira Campaign is one which has features peculiar to itself. To begin with, it was deliberately planned: and the opposing parties made no attempt to avert it. Nobody has even tried to discover what it is all about; and my only point of interest in the proceedings is that I am with the army of Northland "en route" to Shirwal, but presently in camp with the troops at Khed: that I am tired of this war already not because of its wear and tear; nor for its campaigning hardships; nor because I have been chocked by scenes of carnage and destruction. Indeed there have, so far, been none of these; but for many weary hours I have been driving my cycle through several feet of dust, more hateful than blood, and more sombre than despair. And I am all dust: from the tip of my khaki-covered head to the soles of my ammunition boots. I have dust in my eyes: in my mouth and throat. And from the point of view of work, it is not good enough.

Still had I not faced the dust I should not be here: I should not have seen what I have seen today. The marvellous marshalling of a commissariat-train two miles and a half long; the speedy rectification or suddenly occurring defects, the splendid marching of men and the calm resignation of beasts to their burden—all this have I seen through the dust, and I am well pleased.

The rendezvous this morning was the vicinity of the Rifle butts, where a scene of great military activity was displayed. Here assembled the Poona Brigade consisting of:—

2nd Dorset Regiment; 3rd Sappers and Miners; 106th Mahratta Light Infantry; 117th Mahrattas; 123rd Baluchis; 10th Brigade R. F. A.; 6th Ammunition Column; 26th Light Cavalry; and the 12th Pioneers.

The 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment although doing the first stage with the Poona Brigade will ultimately join the Ahmednagar Brigade.

The troops began to arrive at 7-30; by 8 o'clock they had nearly all moved off. The transport under the command of Lieut. Douglas was marshalled on the Golf Links at Wanowrie, and as soon as the troops had moved off it began its slow tortuous march. It was a sight to see this winding column slowly winding its way towards Parbutti. Everything was in perfect order and to give some idea of the transport carried, the line was fully two miles in length. It included wagons and mules from the 22nd Mule Corps; camels from the 25th Cavalry and hired country carts all fully and miscellaneously loaded.

The Poona Brigade and Divisional troops form the Northland Force in the first phase of the manœuvres and under the command of Major-General Barter, C. B. C. V. O.

For those, who had anticipated an easy march out with nothing to trouble them, the operation order issued early this morning must have caused surprise.

No sooner had all the troops arrived then a movement was observed in front, and the Loyal North Lancashires and 12th Pioneers, wearing distinguishing red badges, started off to act as the enemy. Soon after, the 26th Cavalry moved off followed by the advance guards of the infantry, the main body then moved forward. The onward march had begun.

THE OPERATIONS.

The scheme of operations, as disclosed this morning, was that opposition to the advance has anticipated from the hill tribesmen of Purandhar and Singarh at Katraj Ghat. It was the duty of the Poona column to force the Ghat, and then continue its march to Khed. So far as Mang village, the 26th Light Cavalry was deputed to protect the front of the column and flanks, and the A. G. Squadron. 26th Cavalry was to keep in touch with the protective cavalry.

While the troops were extending out to advance over the hills, I rode down the line of transport, following. The greatest discomfort was from the dust which rose in clouds. Here and there was a slight difficulty, encountered only to be quickly remedied. If a wheel broke, another cart was at hand, almost magically, the unloading and reloading taking only a few minutes.

Soon the sound of firing was heard. The enemy were opposing our advance.

I rode to the front and there found the Royal Artillery formed up for action, and shelling the enemy out of their position in the hills opposite. Under cover of this fire the Infantry slowly advanced. In the distance they looked like pigmies as they climbed the khud very surely with the agility of long practice.

The enemy had taken up a very strong position at the entrance of the Katraj Ghat, and before any further advance could be made they had to be cleared out. Slowly, but surely, the enveloping movement of the Infantry caused the enemy to fall back a little; but before doing so the engagement became general. The hills echoed with the sounds of rifle and artillery fire. However before the overwhelming numbers opposing them, the enemy had to give way and Katraj Ghat was won. The road to Khed was clear.

The troops then formed up on the road and continued their to camp.

On entering camp which is pleasantly situated on both sides of the road, adjacent to a stream and well shaded, all was bustle and activity. The advance parties of the regiments had arrived and were busily preparing a meal for the troops. Huge joints of beaf were disappearing into "degchies" placed over the fires, after being sliced up in a dextrous manner with large knives. Potatoes and onions followed and soon the camp was pervaded with an appetising smell of dinner. Soon after two o'clock the troops began to arrive and by five they were all in, settled down, waiting for the transport, which arrived not long after; and thus to dinner and the camp fires.

LAWN TENNIS.

Yesterday the first match in the Ladies' Handicap Singles was played at the Bombay Gymkhana, between Mrs. Pigott and Mrs. R. F. R. Cooke. The former who was conceding her opponent 15 in every game, won, as the scores show, fairly comfortably, in two straight sets. Scores:—Mrs. Pigott (scr.) beat Mrs. R. F. R. Cooke (+15) 6-1, 6-4.

This afternoon the first match in the Ladies Handicap Doubles is to be played and promises to afford much interest and excitement to spectators. Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pigott (—30-1) are to play, Mrs. England and Mrs. Nelson (—15-3)

POONA HOMING RACE.

Record Win for Mr. Collins' Bird.

POONA, JAN. 20.

The race for homing pigeons flown from Secunderabad at Poona on Saturday, 320 miles across country, ended in a record being put up.

The birds were liberated at 7 a. m. and the winning bird belonging to Mr. Collins, reached Poona at 1-32 p. m., covering the distance at the rate of 48 miles an hour. The second bird reached three minutes later.

The race was for a cup presented by Genl. Sir Arthur Barrett.

LEAGUE OF MERCY.

Annual Meeting at Bombay Town Hall.

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS.

The annual meeting of the League of Mercy was held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall last evening. Dr. Palmer presided. The report which was read by Canon Barham, stated that the three great achievements of the League were:—H. E. Lady Clarke's Endowment Fund, the Government Grant-in-Aid, and the founding of the Children's Home at Nasik. The League after a great effort and through the kindness and generosity of many friends, have collected sufficient funds to inaugurate a Home-School at Nasik, where, in a healthy climate, such children may be brought up educated and trained to become useful members of society. The accommodation there is already insufficient, and is will be necessary to build. The object the League has in view is the gradual extension and development of the Home-School on the Cottage Home system, which experience has proved to be by far the best in training children in habits of independence and self-reliance, and in giving them something of that feeling of "Home" to which they have been strangers from their very birth.

It is hoped to obtain adequate legislation to penalise neglect of children and young persons at no very distant date.

The work in Bombay, Poona, and the Presidency generally has also increased enormously during the past year. The accommodation at the Shelter has been taken full advantage of; many of those benifiting thereby were brought to the notice of the Workers by the Police. During the year the League has supported at the Bangalore House of Mercy 22 girls and women and 11 children.

LADY PROCTER'S SPEECH.

Lady Procter then delivered her speech, in which she appealed to the public for greater support of the League. The speaker looked back with feelings of thankfulness to the past three years during which time the League had made a steady progress. She compared the difficulties under which they laboured in 1909 and the present improved conditions.

The following figures, taken from the printed accounts, show the expansion of the League's operations during the past five years:—

Year.	Revenue from subscriptions, donations, etc.	Working Expenses.
	Rs.	Rs.
1908	4,854	5,834
1912	20,576	14,287

The receipts on the revenue side are due to the Government grant of Rs. 3,000, to increased liberality in respect of subscriptions and donation from the public, and to Church collections, supplemented from fortuitous sources such as sales of work or entertainments given on behalf of the League. On the expenditure side the increase is solely due to the expanding operations of the League, principally in respect of rents for habitations for workers and Inmates, establishment of the Children's Home-School at Nasik, increase in the numbers of young girls rescued and befriended, and Workers' expenses in carrying on the good work of the League. All girls supported by the League are trained in the work for which they are best suited, with a view to giving them a fresh start in life, and the expenses of this are borne by the Society. One of the chief items of expenditure is the House of Mercy, Bangalore, where young girls and women rescued from dangerous surrounding are placed, at the cost of the League, in the very surroundings under the kind tutage of the Sisters, who instruct them not only morally but also technically, so that their pupils may be in a position to earn their living in the various fields of activity open to young women of their class. The Committee desire to extend most grateful thanks to the Sisters at Bangalore for the kindness and valuable help and sympathy shewn by them to the proteges of the League, while under their charge.

Through the kind and untiring efforts of their Patroness, H E. Lady Clarke, an endowment fund has now been established, for which the grateful thanks of the League are due both to her Excellency and to the generous subscribers. This fund now amounts to Rs. 13,192-10-0.

The tremendous change had come over public opinion in India and in England. That fact was evidenced by the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill which had met with strenuous opposition a few years before. At a meeting held recently in London for the same purpose at which Lady Proctor was present, and which was attended by dignitaries of Church and State, resolutions were carried to the effect that the Bill "must" be passed and made to come into force immediately. Subsequent letters received by Lady Proctor stated that many scoundrels were fleeing by cross-Channel steamers with Government Grant and the Lady Sydenham Endowment Fund the League now enjoyed the advantages of a recognition that it had not had before. Its steady progress showed the need that existed for such a society.

Amongst the heavy claims on the League might be mentioned the necessity of two workers for Bombay and Poona for which it would require Rs. 6,200. Money was also required for building. In conclusion the speaker urged the necessity for passing the Children's Act. An inebates home in India was also sorely needed.

WORKER'S REPORT.

Mrs. Jackson then read the workers' Report for the year, which stated that 43 were admitted to shelter during the course of past year; 12 were sent to House of Mercy, Bangalore; 11 were placed in service, 5 were restored to friends; 16 were placed in schools; 5 were sent to other homes; 3 were married; 3 girls were trained at the Nasik childrens home; 1 was sent to Europe, 1 to South Africa, 1 to England and 1 to Mauritius and 11 children were sent to the Nasik children's Home. The report also cited instances of misery where the League had extended help. The work of the Poona branch was also mentioned.

Mrs. Stanley Reed read Miss Giffard's report on the working of the children's Home at Nasik which was very encouring record.

THE HON. MR. HILL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, who then addressed the meeting, said:—It was with great diffidence that I accepted the invitation to speak on the present occasion, because I felt that there were so many others in a better position to address you effectively and to give an account of the operations past, present and to come, of this League than one who has only recently come into touch with the movement. On the other hand I was officially under an obligation to learn as much as possible about the objects we have here in view since I am primarily responsible, in a sense, for the furtherance of that legislation for the protection of children which is part of your objective. I beg therefore that, in so far as your concrete operations are concerned, I may be regarded as a student rather than an exponent. This has its drawbacks, of which I am fully conscious, to you; for it is unquestionably the case that, when practical support is needed for a philanthropic movement of this kind, it is easier to move an audience to the desired goal by reciting concrete cases of cruel hardships which appeal directly to their feelings, than by explaining the wider and more abstract, issues involved. You will, however, hear from Lady Procter the results of the experience of workers in the course of the past year and of the urgent needs of the League; and I will ask you for a moment to consider this movement from somewhat wider standpoint.

It is, as you know, only of comparatively recent years that society has developed a consciousness of its obligations to see that help is extended and an opportunity given of recovery to all its more unfortunate members. In other words we have only recently developed a social, as opposed to an individual, conscience. There is no time available to-day in which to trace the causes, first of the delay in this development, and later of its awakening; but it may be of interest to sketch its most recent manifestations among us Anglo-Saxons. If I were asked to state briefly its chief harbingers, I should say they were, firstly, an awakening of intellectual honesty, and secondly, the growth of democracy.

As regards intellectual honesty, a very astute observer wrote recently of us Anglo-Saxons that our characteristics were "to pretend, for the sake of instant comfort, that things are not what they are" and included a "timid but determined dislike of the whole truth," a "capacity to be shocked by notorious and universal phenomena," a "delusion that a refusal to look at these phenomena is equivalent to the disjunction of these phenomena," and a flaccid sentimentality. In other words we still carry about with us the trail of the selfrighteous hypocrisy of the Victorian era. The awakening of intellectual honesty is testified to by existence of a movement such as the one we are dealing with today. Now this inherent intellectual dishonesty, as you will see at once, has contributed directly, and greatly, to delay in grappling with social evils such as these to cure which the League has been started. We all, myself included, are swift and insistent to urge upon India the manifestation 'of an intellectual honesty in regard to politics; but I fear that the social history of England in the nineteenth century is an indication that, as regards social evolution we ourselves have been sirely deficient. There are signs, however, as here of an awakening. By dint, perhaps, if pointing to the note in our neighbour's eye, we are becoming conscious of the beam within our own. This League, at all events, has the courage to face facts; and only by facing them, in their nakedness, boldly can we hope to remedy them.

SOCIAL AWAKENING.

The reason why I coupled the nascence of a social conscience with the growth of democracy is that we see such strong evidence of their intimate connection on all hands. So long as the cult of the political economist and of individualism was supreme, our attitude was continuously expressed in the words "Am I my brother's keeper?" This was tempered, it is true, by the form of selfishness which found expression in the exercise of individual charity—but that was only an adjunct of the general sentimentality to which I have referred, and was really a means for hastening out of sight in the easiest way what it hurt our susceptibilities to realize. However with an awakening of a more universal political consciousness, which might be called socialism, has come about also the birth of a social consciousness, and we no longer shut our eyes so tightly to what we do not wish to see, pretending that it does not exist for us.

But there is more direct evidence of the very close connection between democratic ideals and social responsibilities. I referred, a little while ago to the "Childrens' Bill" which we have under preparations for application to our own and allied communities. That Bill has not been drawn solely on the analogy of the English Act, but also with regard to the much more drastic Australian legislation which, if I remember correctly preceded the English Act by several years. In Australia—our most democratic partner in Empire—they palter not at all about these things. If a parent, or parents, are for any reason regarded as incompetent to bring up their children in a manner likely to develop good citizens, the State has taken power to intervene and to remove the children from their parents' keeping. Inspectors—largely lady inspectors—are appointed for investigating and reporting on doubtful cases and a special department exists whose duty it is to deal with the children. These are distributed among families and homesteads registered as being willing and well-qualified to receive and care for them, and a small army of inspectors and inspectresses sees to it that the care extended is adequate and complete, and that they are in all respects properly treated and brought up in the traditions of a happy home. And results in have many cases demonstrated the soundness of the scheme.

INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT.

But these developments portend much more than the salvation of a few individuals. The saving of individual women and the rescue of a few children is a work of the highest good; but by improving upon Nature, who is careless of the individuals while jelous of the type, we—through care of the individual—can and do, help nature to the improvement of the type, so far from ignoring the pitiable cases to the rescue of which Mrs. Jackson and so many other devoted workers have given up their time and comfort with such selfless zeal, I want to draw attention for a moment to the fact that they are doing far more than saving individual souls and bodies. It is I believe, coming to be more and more generally agreed that, though heredity counts for much, it is some circumstances, for less than environment; and that inherited traits can be to a large extent obliterated by acquired custom. Now we have heard and read how part—I think almost the most noble, as I am convinced it is the most valuable, part—of the operations of this League, is concerned precisely with the rescue of children from undesirable surroundings and their lodgement in an environment where they will receive, at the most impressionable age, those impressions and that training which should, and which do, go to eradicate the inherent or inherited evil tendencies. In other words, within their slender means—means which I earnestly trust will be strengthened after this meeting the League of Mercy is following on the lines which have proved so successful in Australia.

Of course conditions here in India are less favourable to organised State effort on these lines than they are in Australia. Here the community with which we can deal on the lines laid down for itself by the League, is not only small but somewhat heterogeneous, instead of being large and homogeneous. It is only a drop in the ocean of India's humanity. Facilities do not exist, in the same way as in New South Wales, for boarding waifs with farmers or settlers all over the country. It is for this reason that the League is thrown back upon self-contained Home—the establishment of which is owed to the generosity and unselfish endeavours of Sir Henry Procter and his friends last year.

A PERMANENT BASIS.

You will readily see, therefore, how important it is that we should endeavour to establish that movement upon a permanent basis. We are a comparatively small and scattered community, and your Government here has so many other greater, or at all events more obligatory claims upon it, that we cannot hope that the movement can be organised upon an official basis. Nor, in the circumstances, is it possible or would it be right to except that it should be furthered solely or mainly at the cost of the general tax-payer, Government already give a grant annually to the League which exceeds the interest on the endowment fund collected up to now for the Home at Nasik. That fund which owes its inception to H. E. Lady Sydenham's initiative and to Sir Henry Procter's splendid efforts, his however the nucleus of what we must try to make into a self-sufficient fund for the maintenance, and if possible for the extension, of the good work that has now been put in hand. As a community we have unfortunately no millionaries able to endow us handsomely; but possibly that is a good thing. Since the past few years our eyes have been opened to the evil within our community, and the way has been shown by which we may do something to remedy it. Let us show our public spirit in the manner in which we communally set to work to place the finances of the League upon a sound footing.

You will hear an eloquent appeal for support from Lady Procter; and I have ventured to supplement that appeal by a prosaci description of what the economic effect may be of the efforts of this League. Surely then the appeal should meet with a ready response not only from those who, on religious or moral grounds, wish to remove from among us what is a crying reproach but also from those who look further ahead, and sentiment apart, feel it to be part of the duty of each one of us to further the development of the race. As some recent writer has said each individual human atom is a link in the chain of eternal evolution and progress from the beginning of things to the ultimate goal and the chain is as strong as its weakest link. Physical, mental and moral evolution proceeds, not at the pace of the pioneers, but at the rate of progress achieved by the camp-followers, the weary and the injured who bring up the rear. In supporting this League in its noble work you are forwarding the "general dead of man," better than by each living his own life, in howsoever exemplary fashion and ignoring his brethren.

The Lord Bishop, then, briefly emphasized the necessity of the league's work and the want of money. He appealed to the workers to be still more earnest in the work of the League, which was a work of humanity and for the service of God.

The meeting terminated with a prayer.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

In the share market the week opened without much activity in evidence, and only a small business was reported in coal shares. Inquiry for jute shares was only moderate, despite dividends being announced. The jute market was again quiet, with Rs. 61 given as nominal value, while in the gunny market there was the usual Monday feeling, though prices were in no way affected and the market was quite firm especially for eleven portare.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, I. C. S. who, at the conclusion of his special duty in connection with the Public Services Commission, was posted to Madura, will not go there. It is understood that he is to be employed again on special duty under the Government of India, and in that capacity will travel all over India.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

DR. SUKHIA'S APPEAL.

Rs. 200 and All Costs in Libel Case.

CHALLENGED TO SUE.

Yesterday morning Mr. Justice Chandvarkar, sitting with the Chief Justice, delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Dr. Sukhia, against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, granting Dr. Sukhia only one rupee as contemptuous damage without costs in his suit to recover Rs. 9,000 as damages from Mr. Ratnagar, and the two Marzbans of the "Jam-e-Jamsheq," for publishing a letter libelling Dr. Sukhia's character. Mr. Ratnagar was the writer of the letter and the Marzbans (father and son) are the proprietors and editors of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper.

The court-room was crowded to suffocation, and it took the judge over twenty minutes to deliver judgment. His Lordship granted Rs. 200 as damages and all costs to the plaintiff-appellant, Dr. Sukhia. The Chief Justice concurred with Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, extracts from whose judgment are published below.

The suit, out of which this appeal arose, was an action for damages for libel, instituted by the appellant, Mr. Nadirshaw Sukhia, a veterinary surgeon, against the three defendants, the first of whom, Pheroze Rattanji Ratnagar, was a frequent contributor to the columns of the "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspaper and the second and third defendants, its proprietor and editor, and printer and publisher, respectively. They all belonged to the Parsi Zoroastrian community. The libel was published in the form of a letter in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" (signed by first defendant), on 26th January 1911. That libel was charged as containing two distinct imputations on the character of the appellant:—that he had obtained the privilege of being called on to move or second propositions at the meetings of the Parsi Anjuman by sending to the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, who convened those meetings, threats to the effect that if he were not allowed to move or second the propositions, he would create disturbances at the meetings; and secondly, that the appellant had boasted, in certain lectures delivered by him of being a greater friend of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, 4th Baronet, than he really had been.

The pleas advanced in defence by the three defendants were that the statements in the letter charged as defamatory were not libellous; that, if they were, they were justified as being true in substance and in fact; that they were protected by privilege and that they were fair comment on a matter of public interest.

The action was tried by Mr. Justice Beaman, who held that the words complained of were defamatory, and that the defendants had failed on the pleas of justification, privilege and fair comment; but he awarded one rupee as damages to the appellant and ordered each party to bear his own costs upon the ground that the published charge having regard to what Dr. Sukhia had told the Court of himself and his mental attitude towards his opponents in public life, did not express anything which would materially injure or lower his reputation as a public man by the statement that he had threatened Sir Jamsetji that if not allowed to speak, he would create a disturbance.

The cross-objections of the defendants maintained that the learned judge should have held their defence proved on all or any of their pleas and dismissed the suit with costs.

In support of the appeal, it was urged that this was a case, not, for contemptuous but for at least nominal damages, because the libel held proved had been published in a largely circulated newspaper, with the deliberate object of preventing the appellant's election to the office of trustee. At the trial the plea of justification had been persisted in by the respondents in ignorance of the facts, and the appellant had been subjected to a vexatious and insulting cross-examination with reference to his general character and conduct.

CROSS OBJECTIONS.

His Lordship, dealing with the cross-objections of the respondents said: "If good, they go to the root of the whole case. In urging them, Mr. Kanga, counsel for the first respondent, sought to argue that the statements charged as libel, taken by themselves, were no libel at all, but as this was not a ground of the cross-objections, but had been raised at the hearing of the appeal, the Court declined to allow it to be raised or to permit the respondents to amend their cross-objections. So the questions argued in support of the cross-objections are three: (1) Whether the respondents have justified the truth of the libel in substance and fact; (2) if they have not, whether they are protected by privilege; and, (3) if they are not so protected, whether the statements charged as libellous are fair comment on a matter of public interest."

PLEAS OF RESPONDENTS.

His lordship, having described the contents of Dr. Sukhia's lectures, said:—

"Of the three pleas on which the respondents rely in defence, in our opinion, having regard to the nature and character of the matter charged as libel, neither that of privilege, technically so called, nor of fair comment, can be open to them. Both privilege and fair comment are two aspects of the law of privilege, with this difference, that the former, technically so-called, relates to the special rights of an individual; whereas, the latter concerns the common right of every member of the public at large. To sustain the plea of privilege in the strict legal sense, it must be shown that the matter charged as defamatory was communicated by the defendant having an interest or a moral or social duty in respect of it, to a person or persons having a correlative interest or duty. That cannot be said of the present libel. Here, plainly on the facts proved and undisputed, the defendants who are members of the Parsi community, had an interest in the questions raised by the appellant's candidature for the office of trustees of the Parsi Charitable Funds and his lectures went beyond the privilege when they published the libel to the public at large, instead of confining it to the members of the Parsi community. The fact that the appellant had in the first instance courted general publicity, and had contributed of his own accord to the circulation of his lectures among all classes of readers indiscriminately, so as to make it a matter of public interest by means of his "Saaj Vartman," could not extend the rights of the respondents so far as those rights flowed from privilege, technically so-called. By publishing his lectures to the public at large by dwelling in them on his own merits as a candidate for the office of trustee, and referring and replying to the views held about him by his opponents, he no doubt himself courted general publicity and made the matter one of public interest. In that view of the case every member of the public, Parsi or non-Parsi, became entitled to comment on the conduct, but to fair comment, having regard to the matter contained in the lectures. But be-cause the appellant had made it a matter of public interest, open to fair comment, the respondents did not become entitled to treat as privileged communication their discussion of it in a newspaper circulated among all classes of readers besides Parsis.

FAIR COMMENT.

"Then as to the plea of fair comment, it is of the essence of it that it should in the first place comment on facts truly stated on a matter of public interest. It is open to the public at large to comment fairly, but if any allegation of fact imputing any misconduct is made in the course of the comment, the libel is out of the sphere of fair comment, and justified only on the ground that the allegation heing is true. Applying Lord Herschell's testin a case (cited) of the plea of fair comment here, what is charged and found proved as libel is not comment but an allegation of the fact not found in the lectures but made by the last respondent on the authority of a third party, imputing misconduct to the appellant in that he had gained prominence as a speaker at the meetings of the Anjuman by means of threats to the late Sir Jamsetji and his co-trustees. The rest of the letter containing the libel may be in the nature of a comment, but the libel itself is not.

"The respondents' only means of escape therefore is by proving their plea of justification and establishing the truth of the libel in substance and fact.

JUSTIFICATION.

"That plea rests on the evidence of the statement alleged to have been made by the late Sir Jamsetji to the first respondent. Mr. Justice Beaman believed that the oral evidence led to show that the statement was so made, but the question is whether it is admissible in evidence, being that of a deceased person. Respondents' counsel relied on clause 3 of sec. 32 of the Ind. Ev. Act, which makes relevant any statement of a deceased person 'when, if true, it would have exposed him to a criminal prosecution or suit for damage.' Here if the statement that the appellant had sent threats to the trustees were true, Sir Jamshetji's communication of the fact to the first defendant would not have exposed him either to a criminal prosecution or a suit for damages; because it would have been protected by that exception to the offence of defamation in the Penal Code, which says that it is not defamation to publish a libel, provided it is true and the publication is for the public good. Nor could a suit for damages have lain, because the truth of the libel would have been a complete defence. If the statement of Sir Jamsetji as that of a deceased person be inadmissible in evidence, than there is no evidence at all in justification of the truth of the libel in substance and fact. That is Mr. Justice Beaman's view and we agree. But assume that the statement is admissible. Even then we do not think the circumstances of the case such that it would be wise to act upon it and hold the truth of the libel proved. Coming from a man of the high position the late Sir Jamsetji occupied, his statement may be presumed to be true; but, on the other hand, it lacks the test of cross-examination. That defect could have been cured by the respondents calling as witnesses any of those who were co-trustees of the late Baronet and who are alive. And in this connection we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that whereas the statement had been made by Sir Jamsetji to the first respondent in 1908, the respondents published it three years afterwards, in January 1911, after Sir Jamsetji's death in 1908. We do not say that they waited so long for an opportunity and so secure the benefit without the test of cross-examination. The fact that they published it after the appellant had offered himself publicly as a candidate for trustee, and posed as a champion of the Parsi middle and lower classes, is proof of their "bona-fides." But, if the appellant had, as a matter of fact, gained prominence at the Anjuman meetings by his threats, it is probable the fact could be proved by more certain testimony than the statement of a deceased person. This uncertainty gains by the documentary evidence in the case which shows that the late Sir Jamsedji was more or less on terms of friendship with the appellant. We are therefore not prepared sitting in appeal to disturb Mr. Justice Beaman's finding as to justification, unless it is shown to be clearly erroneous, which we cannot say it is.

DAMAGES AND COSTS.

"The question which has been debated with considerable force in this appeal is that of damages and costs. Mr. Justice Beaman has awarded to the appellant one rupee, as what he calls in the judgment "contemptuous damages," and has consequently directed the appellant to bear his own costs. We have wavered considerably on the question of damages, mainly because that is a question which the judge had to decide, discharging the functions of a jury. Mr. Justice Beaman more than once repeats and emphasises the discretion he had to exercise in fixing the quantum of damages. Now the law is if the case be one of libel—whether on a person, a firm or a company, the law is that the damages are at large. It is not necessary to prove particular damage; the jury may give what they think fit having regard to the conduct of the parties and all the circumstances. It is true that the jury are sometimes not logical in their verdicts. But when a judge sits in their place, we do not see any reason why he should trouble himself with what a fanciful jury would have done. Mr. Justice Beaman's findings of fact, so far as they rest on proved evidence, are in appellant's favour; so far as they go against him, they are more or less speculative. The judge has found the libel not justified. We have this undisputed fact that the appellant sued because in a way the respondents had forced his hands. The respondents not only persisted throughout in their plea of justification but also subjected him to a severe cross-examination by means of questions reflecting on his honesty without any basis. It was suggested to him that he had brought the suit because "it was a paying game." Mr. Justice Beaman found nothing dishonorable in the appellant's career to justify imputation on his character. The Judge says he does not believe and is not influenced by the evidence of general reputation led by the respondent to show that the appellant was a man of worthless character. The worst that could be said was that he was pugnacious and persistent in the maintenance of his own opinions. That does not justify libel or giving him no more than contemptuous damages. Mr. Justice Beaman's main ground for giving them is, that the imputation of libel was not serious as it could not have materially lowered or injured the appellant's reputation. But we have the established fact that the appellant failed to be elected as trustee. The imputation of the libel lay in stating that the appellant sought to gain prominence as a speaker at public meetings by means discreditable to a gentleman, namely, by sending threats to the organisers. In those lectures he had attacked several individuals but none of the attacks was on the respondents, except one, that the

A WILD NOR' EASTER.

Russian Steamer Lost Near Singapore.

The following exciting story was published in the Straits Budget of the 9th instant :—

In the wild neighbourhood of the Horsburgh Light on the morning of Friday last, the Russian steamer Peter Morch was lost.

The Peter Morch, a vessel of 891 tons nett, owned by the Northern Steamship Co. and registered at St. Petersburg, was bound from Calcutta to Vladivostok with a cargo of tea. She put into Singapore in passing on the 1st inst and left the port again on the same day to continue her voyage. Outside, they ran into heavy seas but there appeared to be no danger until the night of Thursday.

At ten o'clock that night it was found that the ship had sprung a serious leak in the tunnel aft. Every effort was made to stop it and anything that was at all likely to be effective was used. Plugs-pillows, mattresses, rope, etc., were all employed in the desperate work but the inflow still continued, although somewhat abated. The crew was ordered to the pumps and all night long the battle between the pumps and the incoming sea was kept up, while the captain headed the ship for the Pedra Branca reef on which Horsburgh light is situated and near which there are sands on which he hoped to beach the vessel.

The dawn of Friday was accompanied by a raging storm of wind and rain but it brought the welcome sight of land. It was, in fact, the Nicoi Islands which lie south of the Horsburgh. The prospect, however, did not offer any hope of refuge and the captain shaped a course to keep clear of the island. At the same time it was thought possible to make Singapore, and the ship was headed in that direction.

In the course of the morning the vessel struck a rock a few miles off the Nicois and ripped her hull so seriously that she immediately, began to settle. Boats were lowered, and despite the tempest the officers and crew were able to get into them and make for land. There they had a very trying time. The natives were at first frightened of the castaways, and there was every prospect of the latter going very hungry unless speedy relief came. Fortunately, the Malays got over their scare when, they realised the deplorable plight of the European sailors and they supplied them with coconuts and rice.

The Chief Officer and several Malays were despatched in a native boat to Rhio, that being the nearest place from which help might be hoped for. They were away three days, during which time the remainder of the castaways lived in miserable circumstances on the Nicois. When the Chief Officer and his boat's crew returned it was on board the Dutch gunboat Assahan.

The whole of the Peter Morch's complement, numbering 21 souls, were taken aboard the Assahan and brought to Singapore, where they arrived on Tuesday.

Except for the clothing in which they stand the officers and crew lost every thing, and the irony of it was that Tuesday was the Russian Christmas Day!

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 20.

The disturbance from the west has now entered the Indian area and precipitation has occurred in Baluchistan, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir, and will probably continue moving slowly and affect the weather of Northern India during the next few days.

Forecast :—Precipitation likely in the Northeast of Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province Kashmir, the Punjab and west of the United Provinces.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20th JANUARY.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Mooltan.—Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign, of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi crop propects generally good.

Dhulia—Mornings cold. Rabi crops in fair condition.

Jalgaon—Unusually cool. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants ready for picking; smaller area sown this year; picking general. Food-grains prospects improving and doing well. Wheat doing well. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Seasonable. Colder than usual. Cotton plants showing bolls; rapidly ripening; crop accounts satisfactory; crop making good progress; cotton arriving in small quantities in some places; picking of first sowing partially begun; cotton prospects much improved.

Viramgam—Cotton plants showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton plants snow bolls rapidly ripening; cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Cotton arrivals expected early.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Crop accounts less favourable.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy.—Cotton plants snow bolls rapidly ripening.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 20th January 1913 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·12" of rain Skies are heavily clouded at this station and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly cloudy. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and both the maximum and the minimum are now in excess in the extreme north-Western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in the northern districts of Rajputana. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and south Gujarat and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Dwarka and Deesa and normal or in defect at other Stations. Maximum temperature is higher than usual at Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Night temperature is generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded Humidity is in defect and maximum temperature is in excess at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect in Hydarabad and at Malegaon and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west which is fairly intense, is entering upper Sind; the deficiency in pressure at Jacobabad amounts to 1·5 of an inch. Light rain has fallen in the extreme north where skies are heavily clouded. Slight to moderate cloud has appeared also over the west of the Punjab and in Kathiawar and parts of Rajputana.

Some showers may occur in the Punjab. Isolated light showers are possible also in Sind and north Rajputana.

A Nahan correspondent, states that a son and heir has been born to H. H. the Raja of Sirmur.

ONE of CUPID'S strongest allies is POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM. Improves complexion and renders the skin soft and velvety. A boon to Lady Motorists. in two shades, Pink and White. MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

PHOSPHORUS STARVATION.

How it Causes Nervous Disorders.

That phosphorus is an absolutely necessary food for the health of the nervous system most people know. What they do not know is that it is equally necessary for the health of the blood, a fact insisted upon by Sir William Gowers, one of the greatest physicians living.

It is, therefore, easy to understand that when, from any cause, anyone is unable to obtain his full supply of phosphorus from his daily food, his nervous system will be affected, and he will suffer greatly. The symptoms due to this lack of phosphorus, or phosphorus starvation, are exceedingly varied, and affect different people in different ways.

Among them are sleeplessness, treacherous memory, depression of spirits, great lassitude, constant fatigue, etc.

Everyone who suffers from nervous symptoms may assume that he has phosphorus starvation to a greater or less degree. He may still suffer in this way, although he is taking his usual diet, the reason being that his digestive organs, being weakened, cannot extract the phosphorus from his food as they used to do. Under these circumstances, what he needs is a food rich in phosphorus in such a form that it can be easily absorbed. It is, however, essential that the phosphorus must be chemically combined with some food material, for the digestive organs cannot use phosphorus in its crude form.

In this connection that distinguished medical author, Dr. C. W. Saleeby, writes: "It is a curious fact that though phosphorus by itself is of no food value to the body, yet when it is combined with other elements, it is a valuable food and is, indeed, absolutely necessary for life."

HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISORDERS.

In discussing the best food for supplying this phosphorus, he states: "It has been proved by a large number of scientific experiments that very nearly the whole (93 per cent.) of the phosphorus added to the diet in the form of Sanatogen is absorbed."

Many other doctors have written in similar terms of Sanatogen's value. *The Medical Times* states: "Sanatogen has a markedly restorative effect on the nervous system."

Another medical journal states : "No preparation offers such opportunity for phosphorus assimilation as Sanatogen. No preparation has been tested and investigated so persistently and so exhaustively."

Similar quotations might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

These however must convince nervous sufferers that Sanatogen's power over nervous disorders is so great that it may be relied on confidently to effect a complete restoration to health. This is the case even if the nervous disorder has extended to the limit of neurasthenia, the most dreaded and disquieting of such conditions.

On this subject Dr. Blitz, the chief physician to the Pankow Park Sanatorium, Berlin. writes in the *Deutsche Medicinal Zeitung*, one of the leading German medical journals : "I have treated more than five hundred neurasthenia patients with Sanatogen in the course of the last eight years. Its effect was so striking that I never had to resort to any other nutritive preparation. Sanatogen may be regarded as a specific in neurasthenia."

All nervous sufferers should write without delay to Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co, (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, for a copy of a most interesting booklet, "The Art of a Living," by a well-known physician. It will be sent, free, to all mentioning this paper.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1913.

25. Parades.—Saturday, 25th instant. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p. m. for 6-inch B. L. C. and 10-inch H. P. Gun-Drill. Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 4-5 p.m. Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

E. r. Company—The next series of all night manning will take place from Monday the 27th January to Saturday the 1st of February inclusive.

All members should endeavour to attend these parades.

26. Musketry.—Sunday 26th instant. B. V. A. Rifle Association Matches 8 and 9 will be fired on the G. I. P. Railway range at Ghat Koper.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a. m. and Colaba at 6-30 a. m.

(Sd.) F. W. WILSON, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A concert will be held in the B. V. A. Regimental Institute on Saturday, the 25th instant. Commencing at 9-30 p. m.

Admission :—Ladies and Gentlemen Annas (8) eight each.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1913.

71. Parades.—Wednesday the 22nd instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade,

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order, uniform shorts with cape.

Subject.—Field Service Regulations, Part 1, Outposts, Sections 75 to 89.

72. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will held to-day Tuesday the 21st instant and Thursday the 23rd instant at 7 p. m. at Head-quarters, Council Road.

73. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from 1st to 8th February 1913.

74. Competition.—The Hill Memorial Inter-Coy. Challenge Cup Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 16th February 1913.

Conditions:—Teams of 6 any rank, 200, 500 and 600 Yards. Officers Commanding Coy. should submit entries to Adjutant by the 25th instant.

75. Leave—No. 7317 Vol. V. N. Bowsell, "G" Coy. is granted leave of absence from 23rd January to 22nd July 1913.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. SIR HENRY PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1913.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits at 7-15 a.m.

2. To-day, Tuesday the 21st instant. Commanding Officer's Parade for Fort Contingent. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress,—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

3. Wednesday the 22nd instant parade for Salette Contingent. Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club at 7 a. m. punctually.

Dress :—Mufti, Regimental Saddles, Carbines and Swords.

Corps Shooting Club.

4. It is proposed to hold a Troop team shoot of team of 4 at Santa Cruz on Saturday afternoon next, the 25th instant. The competition will be open to as many teams per troop as care to compete, advancing from 500 to 200 yards by stages of 50 yards. Object falling plates.

Prize to be awarded to each member of the winning team. Train leaves Church Gate Station 3-10 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Return of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a. m. on the 13th January to 6 a. m. on the 19th January :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	nil	nil
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		96

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

At Kempton Park on Dec. 27 the Sunbury Steeplechase Handicap was won by Mrs. Croft's Piecaninny II., a result that was by no means anticipated. Another unexpected success was that of Mr. E. W Robinson's Walmer in the Twickenham Maiden Hurdle Race. Mr. H. T. Rich's Abbott's Choice won the Shepperton Handicap Steeplechase, and Mr. H. M. Hartigan's Queen's Loch the Marlake Three-Year-Old Handicap.—At Wolverhampton the Christmas Handicap Steeplechase was won by Mr. P. Whitaker's Sea of Gold.

The winners at Cheltenham on Dec. 28 were Yonder, Prince of Tyre, Marine Parade, Gentilhomme, Washing Day and Regent.

The Hurst Park Old Year Steeplechases were begun on Dec. 30. The Park Steeplechase was a walk-over for Capt. Higgin's Dysart. The Novices Steeplechase was won by Mr. W. R. Clarke's Cross Question by a head. The Three-Year-Old. Hurdle Race was won by Mr. V. P. Miss's Mutton Cutlets.

On Dec. 31 the Hurst Park Welter Flat Race was won by Sir C. Assheton-Simith's Lady Madcap, the Old Year Consolation Handicap Steeplechase by Mr. W. Walker's A. J., and the Molesey Handicap Steeplechase by Colonel Birkin's Kya Lami.

The New Year Handicap Hurdle Race at Manchester on Jan. 1 was won by Mr. D. Andrade's Wild Aster by six lengths from Lord Gerard's Bronzewind III.

FOOTBALL.

RUGBY.

Dec. 26.—Cardiff beat the Barbarians, at Cardiff by 3 goals and 1 try (18 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Newport beat the Watsonians, at Newport, by 1 penalty goal and three tries (12 points) to 1 try (3 points). Gloucester beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Gloucester, by 1 penalty goal (3 points) to 0. Northampton beat Glasgow University, at Northampton, by 1 goal and 8 tries (29 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Coventry and Mountain Ash played a drawn game at Coventry, each side having scored 1 try (3 points). Bristol and Pontypool played a drawn game at Bristol, neither side having scored Merthyr and London Irish played a drawn game at Merthyr, each side having scored 2 tries (6 points). Bath beat Clifton, at Bath, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 goal from a mark (3 points). Leicester beat Birkenhead Park, at Leicester, by 4 goals and 2 tries (26 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Llanelly and London Welsh played a drawn game at Llanelly, neither side having scored. Penarth beat Cheltenham, at Cheltenham, by 1 try and 1 penalty goal (6 points) to 1 penalty goal (3 points.) The match between Neath and Abertillery, due to be played at Neath, had to be abandoned as there was water on the ground to the depth of about a foot.

Dec. 27.—Newport beat London Welsh, at Newport, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 0. Bridgwater Albion beat Coventry, at Coventry, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Pontypool beat Cheltenham, at Cheltenham, by 1 dropped goal (4 points) to 0. Leicester beat Cinderford, at Leicester by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 try (three points Glasgow University beat North Stafford, at Stoke, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Dec 28.—The South Africans beat Gloucestershire, at Bristol, by 11 points to 0. The Harlequins beat Black heath, at Twickenham, by 16 points to 8. Richmond beat the Fettesian-Loretonians, at Richmond, by 9 points to 8.

Cumberland beat Lancashire in the County Championship, at Liverpool, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points).

Roslyn Park beat Old Alleynians, at Richmond, by 1 goal and 1 penalty goal (8 points) to 2 tries (6 points). Cardiff beat Aberavon, at Cardiff, by 1 try (3 points) to 0. Swansea beat Neath, at Swansea, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 0. Newport beat Old Merchant Taylors, at Newport, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points to 1 try (3 points). Llanelly beat Cheltenham, at Llanelly, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 0. Gloucester and Watsonians played a drawn game at Gloucester, the home side having scored 3 tries (9 points) to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points) by their opponents. Bath beat mountain Ash, at Bath, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0. Moseley beat Rugby, at Moseley, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points). Coventry beat Pontypool, at Coventry, by 1 goal (5 points) to 0. Leicester beat Sale, at Leicester, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 1 try (3 points). Northampton and London Irish played a drawn game at Northampton, each side having scored 1 try (3 points). Bedford beat Old Millhillians, at Bedford, by 6 tries (18 points) to 1 try (3 points).

Dec 30.—The Fettesians-Lorettonians beat Blackheath, on the Rectory Field, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, and 3 tries (23 points) to 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points). Leicester beat the Barbarians, at Leicester, by 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points).

Jan. 1.—Scotland beat France, at the Parcedes Princes, Paris, by 21 points to 3. At the close of play some thousands of the spectators broke over the field of play. The referee was assaulted, and one or two of the Scottish players were hit by stones.—The Harlequins beat the Royal Navy, at Queen's Club, by 25 points to 11; Richmond beat the Merchistonians, at Richmond, by 22 points to 3.

Hampshire beat Cornwall, in the County Championship, at Portsmouth, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 1 try (11 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Cardiff beat London Welsh, at Cardiff, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 0. Watsonians beat Hartlepool Rovers, at Edinburgh, by 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (14 points) to 1 try (3 points) Leicester beat Manchester, at Manchester, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 5 tries (34 points) to 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points). Birkenhead Park beat Liverpool, at Liverpool, by 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 points.)

ASSOCIATION.

Dec. 26.—New Crusaders beat Old Malvernians, at Sidcup, by 2 goals to 0.

The results of the matches in the League Championship competition were as follows:—West Bromwich Albion 0, Derby County 0, at West Bromwich; Tottenham Hotspur 4, Manchester City 0, at Tottenham; Sheffield Wednesday 2, Sunderland 0, at Sunderland; Middlesbrough 1, Bradford City 1, at Middlesbrough; Liverpool 2, Newcastle United 1, at Liverpool; Manchester United 4, Chelsea 2, at Manchester; Aston Villa 7, Oldham Atheletic 1, at Birmingham; Bolton Wanderers 2, Sheffield United 0, at Sheffield; Notts County 2, Woolwich Arsenal 1, at Nottingham; Everton 2, Blackburn Rovers 1, at Blackburn.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League competition were as follows:—Preston North End 1 goal, Hull City 0, at Preston; Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Clapton Orient 1, at Wolverhampton; Bradford 3, Lincoln City 0, at Bradford; Glossop 4, Leicester Fosse 1, at Leicester; Blackpool 2, Leeds City 0, at Leeds; Bury 2, Birmingham 1, at Bury; Grimsby Town 2 Huddersfield Town 0, at Huddersfield. The match between Fulham and Bristol City, at Fulham, had to be postponed, as parts of the ground were under water.

The results of the matches in the Southern League competition were as follows:—Crystal Palace 2 goals, Millwall 0, at Sydenham; West Ham United 1, Stoke 0, at tookS; Exeter City 2, Brighton and Hove Albion 1, at Exeter; Northampton 4, Reading 1, at Northampton; Norwich City 4, Gillingham 0, at Southampton; Queen's Park Rangers 1, Southampton 0, at Southampton; Watford 3, Swindon 1, at Watford; Bristol Rovers 7, Merthyr Town 1, at Bristol. The match between Plymouth Argyle and Brentford, at Plymouth, was abandoned just after half time owing to the condition of the ground. The crowd, being incensed at the decision of the referee, attacked the club offices and did considerable damage. The match between Portsmouth and Coventry City, which was to have been played at Portsmouth, was postponed owing to the weather.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

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SCIENCE NOTES.

It does not follow that because bone-setting is a craft which men who have made themselves competent have been able to follow with success that it can be attempted by every individual who imagines he has a mission in that direction. A very salutary lesson on the subject was given the other day to a respectable young farmer named Thomas Burke. He was charged with having "killed and slain" John Sullivan, whose leg he had badly dressed. Amputation and death followed. The jury found him not guilty but the judge pointed out to him that "if he again undertook anything of the kind he might not receive the same consideration from another judge and jury." Burke seems to have gained a reputation as a bonesetter, and he never took a penny for his work; but such good nature should be coupled with a profounder education than this young farmer seems to possess.

A good, wide, open-mouthed yawn is a splendid thing for the whole body, says a hygienist. A yawn is Nature's demand for rest. Some people think they yawn only because they are sleepy. But this is not so. You yawn because you are tired. You may be sleepy also, but that is not the real cause of your yawning. You are sleepy because you are tired, and you yawn because you are tired. Whenever you feel like yawning, just yawn. Don't try to suppress it. And, if you are where you can stretch at the same time that you yawn, just stretch and yawn. This is Nature's way of stretching and relaxing the muscles. Indeed, if you are very tired, but do not feel like yawning, there is nothing else that will rest you so quickly as to sit on a straight-backed chair, and, lifting the feet from the floor, pushing them out in front of you as far as possible, stretching the arms, putting the head back, opening the mouth wide and making yourself yawn. Those tense nerves will relax, the contracted muscles will stretch, and the whole body will be rested.

The development of flavour is an interesting subject, and it has recently been found that by the addition of the leaves of fruit trees, which in themselves have no marked flavour, to saccharin solutions undergoing alcoholic fermentation, a very marked bouquet of the fruit is developed. Thus, by immersing pear or apple tree leaves in a 10 or 15 per cent. solution of sugar, and adding pure yeast, which by itself gave rise to no marked flavour, after fermentation a liquid was obtained which had a strong odour of pear or apple respectively, and an excellent flavour, and on distillation gave an alcoholic distillate in which this aroma was still more marked. It is noteworthy that the results are far more marked when the leaves employed are from trees in which the fruit is approaching maturity.

In a study of mountain sickness, guinea pigs have been kept in a rarefied atmosphere corresponding to that at an altitude of three miles or more. They showed marked poisoning effects and other symptoms of travellers at great heights, and it is concluded that mountain sickness is a result auto-intoxication from temporary disturbance of the function of the kidneys, i.e., the secretions of the kidneys are taken up by the body which they poison.

Specialists in nervous and mental diseases in Philadelphia are amazed at the remarkable powers exhibited by a fourteen-year-old child, Margaret Varley, who, while in the Roosevelt Hospital, has shown that when in an unconscious state she possesses ability to sing like a prima donna. While Margaret was asleep one day three years ago, she was suddenly awakened by a negress standing over her, and through fear the girl went into a hysterical fit which ended in a state of coma, in which condition she continued for weeks. Every month since, she has suffered attacks of this character. She was sent to the hospital, and several specialists, have heard the girl sing, and agreed that this almost uncanny display of powers reveals a talent, which will undoubtedly develop at maturity, providing that she is able to withstand the strain to which her nervous and mental condition is subjected at this time.

An important find of human remains has been made in Sussex. It is part of a skull and jawbone and will come to be known as the "Piltdown" skull. So far, it is believed possible, the remains belong to that immensely remote period, when the North Sea was dry and the mastodon roamed the land; in short, to the Pliocene era. The skull is extraordinarily thick, nearly one-half of an inch. It has a good straight forehead, and undoubtedly had brain. The jaw seems to indicate, however, that there was no power of speech. There are merely two well-worn molar teeth in place, but other things show that in life there were great canines and large front teeth. In this it differs from the famous Heidelberg skull, which is also ape-like in form but human as to teeth. It was found with mastodon and Pliocene elephant bones, and very primitive flints; but these, Sir Ray Lankester considers, may or may not have been coeval. The skull is being restored. It seems to link man to a new species and confirm his near relation to the ape. The find was made by an amateur geologist, Mr. Charles Dawson, F.S.A.

Experiments are under way at the agricultural bacteriological station in Vienna to increase the quantity of iron carried in the certain plants, with a view to the effect on the human system when those plants are used as food. Artificially prepared foods containing iron do not always produce the desired effect, because the iron is not completely assimilated. This difficulty, it is thought, may be avoided by causing plants to take up an increased quantity of iron during their natural growth. By adding hydrate of iron to the soil in which it was growing, the experiments have succeeded in producing spinach containing a percentage of iron seven times as great as that found in ordinary spinach. It is believed that the process will prove successful with other ferruginous plants.

The age of trees is indicated by the annual rings, but it is rather surprising to find lead pipe marking its years of service after a like fashion—though with rings of decay instead of growth. At the Technical High School at Charlot-tenburg, there was lately dug up some lead pipe—0.7 inch in diameter and 0.2 inch thick—that had been buried about 24 years. Part of it had been unprotected and part had been imbedded in cement, and the unprotected portion was practically perfect, while the section in cement had been strangely altered. The change was to a hard compact, coloured mass. A section cut from the altered portion showed concentric layers, and these, alternated in colour, 24 being red and 23 yellow. This gave a pair of rings for each year the pipe had lain in contact with the cement. Analysis proved the substances to be two oxides of lead, and it is supposed that the higher oxide resulted from a greater supply of active oxygen during the rainy months, the lower being produced in the dry season.

A German professor named Meinardus has amused himself with calculating how long a drop of water stays in the ocean before it is evaporated, and how soon it returns to the sea. Calculating—he does not say how—the total evaporation from the surface of the ocean and estimating the total volume of water in the ocean, a drop of water entering the ocean will stay there 3,460 years provided it awaits its turn to be evaporated. However, the professor admits that the surface water stands a good chance of getting ahead of its turn. The average stay out of the ocean is only 12 days before it has fallen in rain and run back again to the sea.

Absolutely dark spaces among the stars have puzzled astronomers since the time of Herschel. In Mirky Way photographs, Dr. Kopff has noticed an almost complete absence of faint stars immediately around certain nebulæ with an abundance of such stars within the nebulæ and far outside. A late suggestion by Rev. T. E. Espin is that the margins of such nebulæ may be too diffuse to become illuminated and yet dense enough to absorb light. If such an assumption be made, he finds that it explains not only the blank surrounding spaces but the dark holes and lanes within the bright nebulæ.

An important discovery has been made in West Africa by Dr. R. T. Leiper, Interim Wandsworth Scholar of the London School of Tropical Medicine. The secretary of that institution has received the following telegram, dated December 27th, from Dr. Leiper at Calabar: "The metamorphosis of Filaria Loa has been proved to take place in the salivary glands in a fly belonging to the genus Chrysops. The discovery is of great importance because of the large number of Europeans who become infected with this worm in West Africa.

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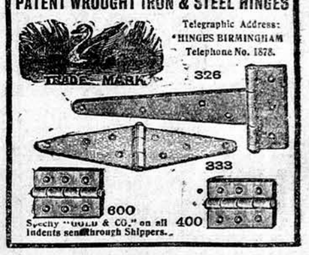

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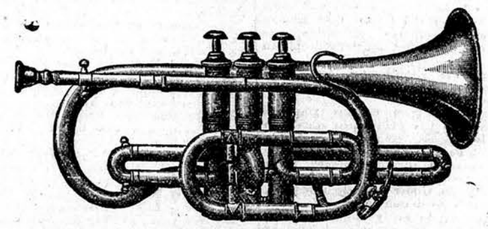
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